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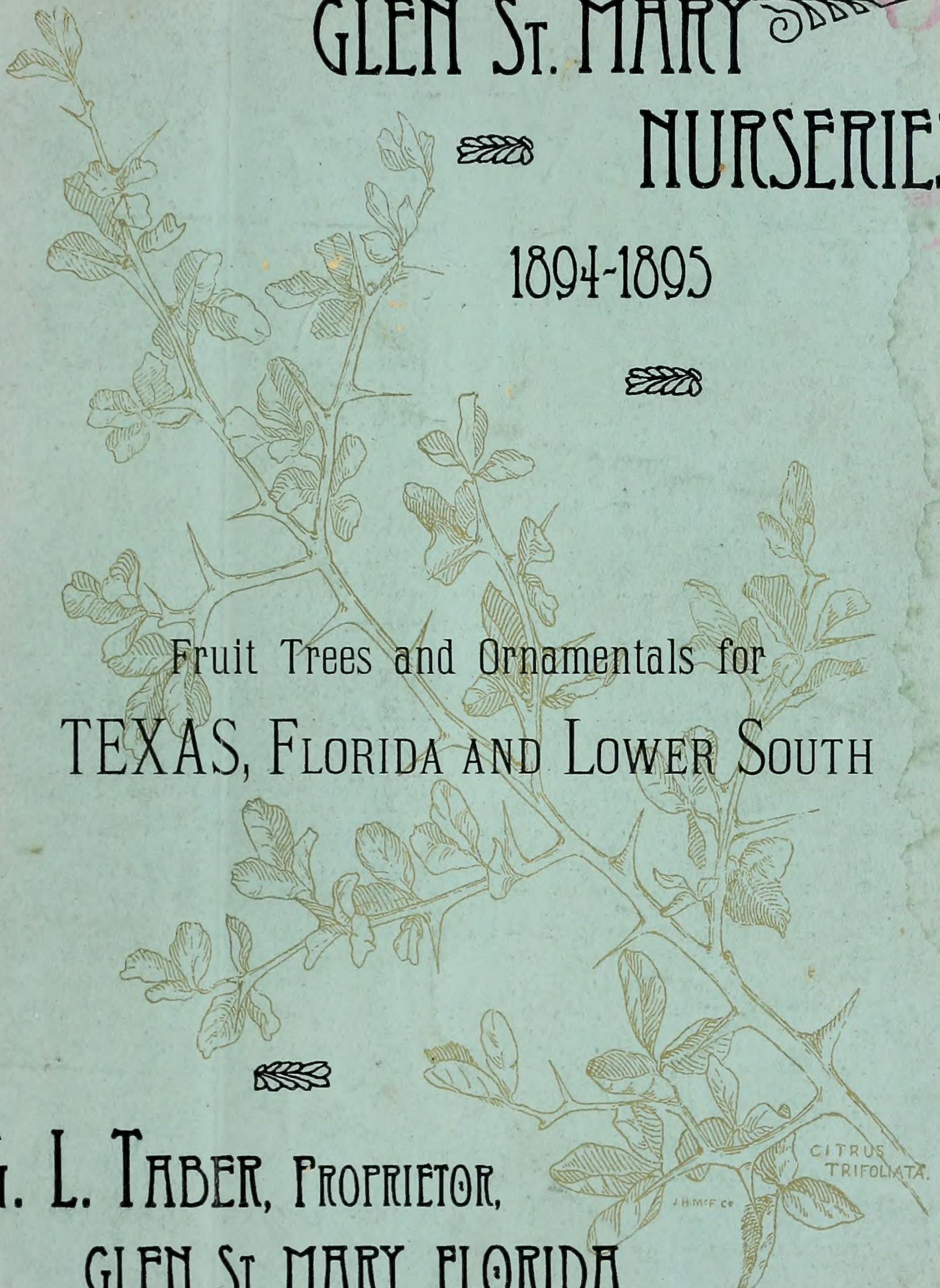
GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES

1894-1895



Fruit Trees and Ornamentals for

TEXAS, FLORIDA AND LOWER SOUTH

G. L. TABER, PROPRIETOR,
GLEN ST. MARY, FLORIDA

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1882. 1895.

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES.

Season of 1894-5.

G. L. TABER, Proprietor, GLEN ST. MARY, FLORIDA.

INTRODUCTORY.

THOUSANDS of horticulturists in the coast region of the South Atlantic and Gulf States who have come to look upon the Annual Catalogue of the Glen St. Mary Nurseries as a year-book of progress and manual of reference will, we are confident, appreciate this edition, issued at the beginning of our thirteenth season. No effort has been spared to make the descriptions accurate and intelligible, the cultural information recent and full, and the illustrations true to the objects represented.

Our stock has been largely increased the past year, and numerous important additions have been made. We would call especial attention to the full line of Citrus fruits which we now offer for the first time.

It is our purpose to maintain prices as low as the production of first-class stock will permit. As a rule, prices this season are lower than last. A very great increase in the quantity produced has enabled us to materially reduce the price of Pear, Plum, Persimmon and Satsuma Orange trees. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us the opportunity to furnish estimates upon their lists.

Part I. and Part II. of this Catalogue are devoted to descriptive lists and cultural suggestions, and have not been encumbered with prices and business information. The latter will be found in Part III., which contains a table giving prices on all varieties offered in different sizes and quantities, together with full information for purchasers, order sheet, etc.

With local conditions of soil and climate peculiarly favorable to propagation and growth, a long season enables us to produce stock of superior quality, which has given exceptional satisfaction wherever planted throughout the United States.

We make a specialty of trees and plants for that great region of the Lower South extending from Florida to Texas, to all sections of which our products go. For years we have made the fruits of this region a study, planting extensive orchards as well as nurseries. In our experimental planting, we have been fortunate in a location combining in a remarkable degree the natural conditions required by the wide range of varieties grown in the different sections of this region.

Neither too far North for the orange nor too far South for the apple, most of the varieties of the fruits that thrive westward along the Gulf Coast to the Rio Grande grow here, as well as the fruits of the continental highlands above us and the lower levels of the Florida peninsula below. Extensive test orchards, a feature of the business from the beginning, maintained at considerable expense, have amply repaid the outlay in the information afforded.

It should be the mission of the nurseryman to disseminate accurate information upon horticulture, to gather, and to give to all, the experimental knowledge gained by some. He should be, not so much on the alert for "novelties," as eager to know and place within reach the fruits and plants most valuable in each section and locality.

In a region where fruit growing is new and formative, as is the case now in the Lower South, it falls to the nurseryman to lead the way in experiments and to make the record of progress. He must seek and determine, test and prove. To render his results available to the fruit-growing and tree-planting public, his annual summary must be guide and hand-book as well as catalogue.

With this end in view, we have not confined our descriptive lists to outlining the prominent characteristics of varieties merely, but, so far as space permitted, have given full particulars, in the light of latest experience, regarding the most valuable kinds, and to the descriptive lists thus amplified have added a chapter of copious hints upon the "care and management of fruit trees."

We are grateful for the appreciation we have met in our efforts to keep all departments of our nursery fully up to the times. By continued persistent effort to obtain and disseminate the best, scrupulous care in keeping varieties true to name, liberal dealing and personal attention to business, we shall endeavor to merit the confidence of patrons, to gain new friends, and to extend our business relations.

September, 1894. **G. L. TABER.**

* * *

WHAT PURCHASERS SAY.

From numerous unsolicited testimonials received from Florida patrons last season, we give the following:

Jacksonville, Jan. 19, 1894: "The trees were beauties; straight, clean, sound, well-grown."—Stephen Powers (Editor *Farmer and Fruit Grower*). . . . East Palatka, Jan. 14, 1894: "Trees came in good order; I like them very much."—E. W. Johnson. . . . DeFuniack Springs, Jan. 5, 1894: "I increase order, as everybody wants more; they are elegant."—G. W. Mellish. . . . Hastings, Dec. 29, 1893: "Trees came in fine condition, am pleased with them; they were packed so well they would have stood a thousand-mile journey."—Jay Terrell. . . . Live Oak, Dec. 15, 1893: "Enclosed find order; we wish to patronize you again, as the trees purchased of you seven years ago were so fine and thrifty."—Mrs. Geo. E. Porter. . . . Kissimmee, Feb. 28, 1894: "Trees arrived in good order; am well pleased with their clean, healthy appearance, and do not expect to lose any."—R. E. Rose. . . . Bartow, May 7, 1894: "I never saw anything do better than the things I got of you."—Dr. C. P. Baird. . . . Pabor Lake, April 25, 1894: "Have fruit on peach and kaki trees bought of you last March."—W. E. Pabor. . . . Lake Helen, April 18, 1894: "We never saw as good trees for the money."—A. R. Cooley. Trenton, April 7, 1894: "Well pleased with your trees, so well rooted and well put up."—J. H. Halbrook. . . . Farmdale, April 10, 1894: "They more than met my expectations."—C. S. Guderian. . . . Island Grove, March 31, 1894: "Am pleased with the peach trees, which came promptly, and are doing well."—E. A. Holt . . . Leesburg, March 10, 1894: "All parties pleased with the trees; I have never seen roots to equal them; the packing was beautifully done; hope to order more next season."—C. Russell Mayo. . . . Titusville, Feb. 14, 1894: "The trees you sent were very fine, and are doing well."—The Robbins & Graham Co. . . . Oakdale, Feb. 22, 1894: "I must say you understand putting up trees to ship; both lots came in fine condition."—O. P. Blaisdell. . . . Suwannee Shoals, Feb. 9, 1894: "Trees arrived in good order, so neatly packed they look as though they had never been dug."—Jno. V. Brown. . . . Pensacola, Jan. 12, 1894: "Our people who have ordered (including myself) are very well satisfied, and will be agents of yours in the future."—Dennis Burns. . . . Crescent City, Jan. 27, 1894: "I am satisfied; the stock sent is particularly good."—Collins B. Hubbard . . . Madison, Jan. 6, 1894: "I must say I am well pleased with the trees you sent me."—L. T. Boatright, M. D. . . . Sellers Lake, Feb. 24, 1894: "Last lot came this morning; am well pleased with all you have sent."—A. J. Tabler.

Part I. Fruit Department.

DECIDUOUS AND MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

PEACHES.

Within the past few years the culture of this fine fruit has assumed large proportions in the South, and wherever careful attention has been paid to the selection of varieties, Peach growing has proved very profitable.

Our Specialty. For many years we have made Peaches a specialty, both in orchard and nursery. Peach culture in this region is of comparatively recent origin. When our attention was first turned in this direction but few Peaches were grown, and these for home use only. One frequently saw a few scattering trees about the houses or fence corners, and occasionally small seedling orchards, but there had been, properly speaking, no effort at orchard culture. There was no such thing as named varieties. Occasional introductions from Peach districts elsewhere had proved ill-adapted, and failed. The few trees grown were produced exclusively from seed. But scattered here and there through the country were individual trees that produced fine fruit. These individuals belonged to vigorous, well-adapted strains, which had existed here time immemorial. We collected and tested these varieties, introducing and disseminating the best. Others were experimenting in the same field, notably Mr. Gilbert Onderdonk, in Southern Texas. In this way were obtained the well-known varieties of native or "Spanish" type. The foregoing, with the varieties of Northern Chinese type, and the subsequently introduced orientals, Honey and Peen-to, have, with their crosses and progeny, given us a race of Peaches well adapted to the Lower South, in time of ripening extending from the first in market over a period of several months.

We have not only tried these natives, as well as hundreds of well-known varieties, but have also planted and fruited several acres of seedlings from selected seed from particular strains, in the hope of making important additions to our long list of valuable kinds; in this we have been more successful than we anticipated. Having tested a larger number of varieties than, perhaps, any other grower in the South, we are confident we have the most valuable collection of Peaches ever grown in America, of varieties adapted to the coast region from Florida to Texas.

New Varieties. Our latest introductions are the five new varieties: Colon, Ferdinand, Sangmel, Taber and Triana, previously listed as Taber's numbers (respectively) 29, 33, 31, 26 and 34. These are the "prize" varieties. (See last year's Catalogue for account of competition for prizes offered for names for these varieties.)

They are the result of a special line of work which we have carried on for several years; namely, *the planting of selected seed from selected seedlings of particular strains or types of Peaches*. The five varieties referred to originated from the seed upon our own grounds, being selected from trees obtained by planting (in 1887) a large quantity of selected *seed from improved seedlings of the Honey Peach*, the parent seedlings having already shown a marked deviation from the type; in this way we obtained varieties which have been a surprise to ourselves and all who have seen them. The fruit from over two hundred seedlings of the above-mentioned origin was carefully tested by us in 1891, direct from the trees planted in our own orchards, and eleven trees (out of the two hundred) were marked with numbers as being especially valuable. From these eleven trees we have, by still further careful selection, reduced the number to five, all of which are possessed of genuine and individual merit.

All of these Peaches bloom late in the spring—as late as or later than the grandparent, Honey—thus obviating danger from late frosts. Their time of ripening is when Peaches are in demand—after the earliest varieties have been marketed, and before the midsummer varieties come on. These varieties show unmistakable evidence of having been crossed with blood Peaches of the Spanish type, and hence they should prove well adapted to the entire South. Since last year's Catalogue was issued we have fruited these new varieties another year, and they have fully borne out previous promise.

For a particular description of Taber, Colon, Sangmel, Ferdinand and Triana, see Descriptive List of Peaches.

Varieties Dropped. A number of varieties previously listed will not be found in this Catalogue. We do not esteem these varieties less highly than heretofore, but they have been dropped simply because they did not differ in any essential respect from varieties in the revised list which we prefer to propagate. The list of varieties of individual merit is already long, and to continue varieties which are practically the same as others on the list is cumbersome and confusing. For instance, Barr's Early, Barr's Late, June Beauty and Queen of the South, which we have left out, do not differ materially from Bidwell's Early or Bidwell's Late, which we have retained. For similar reasons, a number of other varieties have been omitted.

SELECTING VARIETIES.

Unless the variety planted is adapted to the locality, the most favorable Peach soil and other natural conditions, with the most generous treatment, will not bring success. This is a peculiarity of the Peach; where one variety succeeds another fails. Speaking of the Peach generally throughout the country, while there are a few varieties that can be successfully planted over a more or less widely extended area, most of the varieties are very limited in their adaptability; hence the innumerable varieties propagated. Take, for instance, the Elberta, an ideal Peach where it thrives; in West Florida it is one of the best, in this part of the state it does not succeed, while throughout the Peninsula it is a failure.

BEST PEACHES FOR EAST AND SOUTH FLORIDA.

The Peaches grown in other Peach regions of the country, and which are known to pomologists as the Persian race, proved a complete failure in Peninsular Florida. As stated above, not many years ago the only Peaches we grew were native seedlings, not of the Persian race, but having a long ancestry of their own, and sometimes called the Spanish race; but these ripened too late in season to be profitable for shipment to Northern markets. Later we obtained the Honey from China, a new type, ripening earlier. Then came the Peen-to from the East Indies, ripening still earlier, and destined to give the section of Florida of which we are speaking a Peach that met all requirements. This peculiar-shaped fruit, a good variety itself for South Florida, has been improved upon, by selection, and by crossing with Spanish and Honey types, until we now have derived therefrom a race of Peaches of superior merit and earliness, and peculiarly adapted to this soil and climate.

While all varieties of this semi-tropical race of Peaches are early, as compared with other Peaches, there is a difference in their time of ripening; they naturally fall into two classes; namely, the *very early*, which begin in South Florida by the middle of May; and the *early* varieties, which follow the former, but still reach market before any considerable quantity of good Peaches from more northern sections come in. In South Florida, growers plant more largely of the very early kinds. At Glen St. Mary we find the early varieties—those that follow the *very* early sorts—even more profitable than the latter. And this is true throughout this part of the state. As so many planters confine themselves to the earliest kinds, with nothing to follow, there is an interval after the *very* early varieties from Florida have been marketed, and before Peaches from other sections come in, when the market is comparatively bare and prices go up. Again, a great deal of immature and inferior fruit is rushed in early, tending to depress prices, while that which follows the first few weeks of the season usually averages of better quality.

Very Early Varieties. Of this class, the Peen-to has proved very valuable under certain conditions. The objection to it is its flat shape (this "uniqueness" some consider an advantage), and the fact that it requires very high fertilizing and culture to prevent its ripening unevenly and with a bitter tang. The same is true of other flat varieties produced from Peen-to seeds. There are a number of very early varieties, some of local and others of more or less general reputation, seedlings of the Peen-to, which are not flat, but of the ordinary Peach shape. These are much alike, Bidwell's Early being, perhaps, the best as well as the most widely known. It has proved one of the most profitable in localities where the bloom is not liable to be injured by late frosts.

Our own experience and observation leads us to esteem the Waldo most highly of the very early sorts. This remarkable freestone has all the good qualities of the foregoing; it is as vigorous as the parent, Peen-to, bearing with certainty and prolificness; while it ripens as early as the earliest, it blooms a month later than other very early varieties of either the Peen-to or Bidwell's Early class. This is an immense advantage in any locality where late frosts occur. At Glen St. Mary (North Florida) it is the only one of the very early varieties of the Peen-to family that can be depended upon for a crop.

Early Varieties. In speaking of early varieties, it should be borne in mind that we refer to the varieties which follow the *very* early sorts. There are a number of varieties, Peen-to seedlings of the ordinary Peach shape, which ripen after the varieties of the Bidwell's Early class. Not including the Angel, the most valuable of these is Bidwell's Late, which, while not a late bloomer, is a sure bearer further north than the others. The Angel, however, must be placed at the head of the early varieties of the Peen-to type, for South Florida as well as farther north. It is a freestone of great vigor and superior quality, and blooms a month later than the others. The Angel and Waldo alone of the Peen-to race possess this valuable characteristic of late blooming. Each successive year in the hundreds of orchards where it has been planted throughout the state, as well as in our own grounds, the Angel makes good all that was claimed for it when we introduced it several years ago.

The five new varieties mentioned at length above are among the best of the early kinds. The Imperial and Early Cream are also worthy of special notice. They are seedlings of the Honey, a decided improvement on the parent, and succeed throughout a much wider zone.

BEST PEACHES FOR WEST FLORIDA TO TEXAS.

"If I wanted to set out ten acres in Peaches now, I would put in two acres Jessie Kerr, two acres Alexander, two acres General Lee, and four acres Elberta. As a money producer, there is no Peach so far tried in West Florida equal to the Elberta; it ripens July 5 to 20. The earlier varieties occasionally bring fancy prices, but none of them have the quantity and quality of the Elberta, and it can be got to the most distant market in good condition. There may be other varieties, even of the oldest, that are as good, or even better than those mentioned, but these I have found by experience to be good." We quote the above from one of the most successful orchardists of West Florida.

It is impossible to consider here the merits of the varieties which are grown most successfully in the vast region along the Gulf from Florida to Texas, much less to specify those especially adapted to particular localities. Such a list would include the late bloomers of the Peen-to type, Angel and Waldo; a number of the Honey family, notably Imperial, Early Cream and our five new varieties; the matchless Elberta, General Lee, and perhaps others of Northern Chinese derivation; most, if not all, of the Spanish race of Florida or Texas origin, and a few Persians like Alexander and Jessie Kerr. For further information under this head, see the "List to Aid Selection," which follows.

LIST TO AID SELECTION.

The carefully compiled lists below will be found to contain more complete information than it was possible to give in the foregoing necessarily restricted comments on "Selecting Varieties." This classification of varieties, showing their relative adaptability and value for market in different sections, has been arranged to give purchasers an approximate guide in selecting. Each of these lists covers a wide range of territory, and it is obviously impossible to make it wholly applicable to every section. It has been compiled after many years of somewhat extensive planting, experimenting, research and observation, and, while allowance must be made for peculiar local conditions in using it, we are confident that as a general guide it will be found helpful.

With the exception of the varieties marked "new," all the varieties listed below have been largely planted and thoroughly tested. In rating the "new" varieties, we have been guided by the parentage and habit of the tree, by the results obtained in our own orchards, and the promise they have given in other sections.

In printing these lists, we have used three different kinds of type to represent the comparative value of the different kinds for the respective regions. The varieties best adapted to a particular region and most valuable for market are printed in black capitals, thus: **"ANGEL."** Varieties next in order of merit are printed in black-face lower case type, thus: **"Climax."** Other varieties recommended are printed in plain lower-case type, thus: "Globe."

LIST A.

Varieties best adapted to South Florida.

ANGEL,
BIDWELL'S EARLY,
BIDWELL'S LATE,
Cabler's Indian,
Climax,
COLON (New),
Countess,
Early Cream,
FERDINAND (New),
Florida Crawford,
Florida Gem,
Gibbons' October,
Honey,
Imperial,
Japan Dwarf Blood,
La Magnifique,
La Reine,
Maggie,
PEEN-TO,
Powers' September,
Red Ceylon,
Reeves' Mammoth,
SANGMEL (New),
TABER (New),
TRIANA (New),
Victoria,
WALDO,
Yum Yum.

LIST B.

Varieties best adapted to Central and Northeastern Florida, otherwise described as that section of Florida running back some distance each way from an imaginary line drawn diagonally across the state from Cedar Keys to Jacksonville.

ANGEL,
Bidwell's Early,
BIDWELL'S LATE,
Cabler's Indian,
Climax,
COLON (New),
Countess,
EARLY CREAM,
FERDINAND (New),
Florida Crawford,
Florida Gem,
Gibbons' October,
HONEY,
IMPERIAL,
Japan Dwarf Blood,
La Magnifique,
La Reine,
Maggie,
Onderdonk,
Pallas,
Peen-to,
Powers' September,
Reeves' Mammoth,
SANGMEL (New),
TABER (New),
Thurber,
TRIANA (New),
Victoria,
WALDO,
Yum Yum.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

First National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.
Stephen Powers, Editor *Farmer and Fruit Grower*, Jacksonville, Fla.
Prof. A. H. Curtis, Horticultural Editor *Times-Union*, Jacksonville, Fla.
Dudley W. Adams, President Florida Horticultural Society, Tangerine, Fla.
Rev. Lyman Phelps, Sanford, Fla.
E. O. Painter, Editor *Florida Agriculturist*, De Land, Fla.

LIST C.

Varieties best adapted to Northwestern Florida, extreme Eastern and Southern Georgia, and the Gulf Coast region of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas:

- **ALEXANDER,**
- **Amelia,**
- **Angel,**
- **Bidwell's Late,**
- **CABLER'S INDIAN,**
- **Chinese Cling,**
- **Chinese Free,**
- **Climax,**
- **COLON** (New),
- Columbia,
- **COUNTESS,**
- **Crawford's Early,**
- Crawford's Late,
- Early Beatrice,
- **EARLY CREAM,**
- Early Rivers,
- Early Tillottson,
- **ELBERTA,**
- **FERDINAND** (New),
- Fleitas,
- **FLORIDA CRAWFORD,**
- **Florida Gem,**
- Foster,
- **General Lee,**
- **GIBBONS' OCTOBER,**
- Globe,
- Hale's Early,
- Heath Cling,
- Henrietta,
- **Honey,**
- **IMPERIAL,**
- Japan Dwarf Blood,
- **Jessie Kerr,**
- Lady Ingold,
- **La Magnifique,**
- **La Reine,**
- Lemon Cling,
- **Mountain Rose,**
- Oldmixon Cling,
- Oldmixon Free,
- **ONDERDONK,**
- **Pallas,**
- Picquet's Late,
- **POWERS' SEPTEMBER,**
- **Reeves' Mammoth,**
- Salway,
- **SANGMEL** (New),
- Stump the World,
- **TABER** (New),
- **Thurber,**
- **TRIANA** (New),
- **VICTORIA,**
- **Waldo,**
- Wheatland,
- Wonderful.

LIST D.

Varieties best adapted for general planting in most of the Peach-growing sections of the United States not specially mentioned in lists A, B and C:

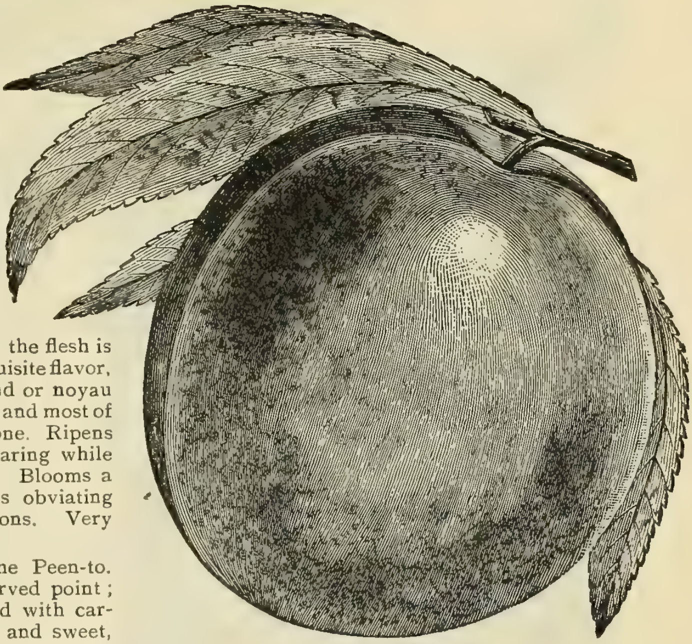
- **Alexander,**
- **Amelia,**
- Cabler's Indian,
- Chinese Cling,
- Chinese Free,
- Climax,
- Colon (New),
- Columbia,
- Countess,
- **CRAWFORD'S EARLY,**
- **CRAWFORD'S LATE,**
- **Early Beatrice,**
- Early Cream,
- **Early Rivers,**
- **Early Tillottson,**
- **ELBERTA,**
- Ferdinand (New),
- **Florida Crawford,**
- Florida Gem,
- **Foster,**
- **GENERAL LEE,**
- Gibbons' October,
- **Globe,**
- **Hale's Early,**
- **HEATH CLING,**
- **Henrietta,**
- Imperial,
- Japan Dwarf Blood,
- **Jessie Kerr,**
- Lady Ingold,
- La Magnifique,
- La Reine,
- **Lemon Cling,**
- **MOUNTAN ROSE,**
- **OLDMIXON CLING,**
- **Oldmixon Free,**
- Onderdonk,
- Pallas,
- Picquet's Late,
- Powers' September,
- Sangmel (New),
- **SALWAY,**
- **Stump the World,**
- Taber (New),
- **Thurber,**
- Triana (New),
- Victoria,
- **Wheatland,**
- **Wonderful.**

FROM OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES.

A few of the many expressions of satisfaction in recent correspondence from other states and countries:

Bluefields, Nicaraugua, Central America, Feb. 12, 1894: "Trees arrived in first-class condition, 35 days from date of shipment, and though they have not been here a week, yet nearly all have started to grow."—R. H. Goodell. . . . Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 20, 1894: "The package of trees came in due time and splendid condition. I shall urge our growers to take advantage of your well selected and thrifty stock."—Dr. M. M. Child. . . . Wharton, Texas, Feb. 10, 1894: "Trees arrived safely; very much pleased."—Jno. L. Croom. . . . Calvert, Texas, Feb. 2, 1894: "Am well pleased with the order I received from you."—J. C. Burkett. . . . Arcadia, Texas, March 7, 1894: "Stock came promptly and very satisfactory every way."—E. A. Taylor. . . . Rockport, Texas, March 10, 1894: "Much obliged for nice lot you sent me."—Wm. Lomas. . . . Brownsville, Texas, April 24, 1894: "All the trees I got from you are doing well."—John McAllen. . . . Lake Charles, La., Jan. 30, 1894: "The trees I ordered came in good shape."—Washington Allen. . . . Ponchatoula, La., Dec. 27, 1893: "Trees arrived in good order; am well pleased."—J. W. Magee. . . . New Orleans, La., Jan. 13, 1894: "Well pleased with the trees; send more like the last."—D. Huskamp. . . . Wilson, Ala., Dec. 13, 1894: "Never saw trees packed better, nor with better roots."—James M. King. . . . Thomasville, Ga., Jan. 13, 1894: "The trees were very nice."—B. W. Stone & Co. . . . Spring Hill, Ala., March 5, 1894: "Trees arrived, and seem to be no worse for having been 12 days on the road. They are well grown and every way satisfactory."—Judd Pierce. . . . Nursery, Texas: "In the best of order; a very fine lot."—G. Onderdonk. . . . San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America: "Trees arrived in good condition and satisfactory."—Richard Pfau.

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.



Angel Peach.

Alexander. Fruit large, highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, and of fair quality; clingstone. The earliest to ripen of any variety of the Persian type. About June 1.

Amelia. This Peach originated in Orangeburg, S. C., and is hard to excel, either in size, beauty or quality; fruit very large, roundish oblong; suture large and deep, extending nearly around; skin pale, whitish yellow, shaded and marbled with crimson; flesh white, vinous, sweet, juicy and melting; freestone. Ripens July 1 to 10.

Angel. Very large; skin yellow, highly washed with red; exceedingly handsome; the flesh is white, melting, juicy, mild subacid, of exquisite flavor, and entirely devoid of the bitter almond or noyau flavor characteristic of the parent Peen-to and most of its seedlings. The fruit is a perfect freestone. Ripens June 20 to 30. The trees come into bearing while very young, and are exceedingly prolific. Blooms a full month later than the Peen-to, thus obviating danger from late frosts in many sections. Very valuable.

Bidwell's Early. A seedling of the Peen-to. Shape roundish oblong, with short recurved point; size medium; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; clingstone. Commences to mature at about the same time as Peen-to, but continues during a longer period. Uncertain in Northern Florida, on account of early blooming.

Bidwell's Late. A seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Orlando, Fla., and the best of the "Bidwell" varieties. Shape nearly round; size large; color yellowish white; clingstone; flesh fine-grained, sweet and juicy. Matures about three weeks later than Peen-to. Quality excellent. This has proved a sure bearer farther north than most other varieties of the same origin. (See cut, page 8.)

Cabler's Indian. Origin, Texas; closely resembles Flewellen. Purple flesh, containing deeper purple veins, rich, subacid; decided Indian type; clingstone; very fine. Ripens July 15 to 25.

Chinese Cling. Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, sometimes washed with red; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, vinous, excellent. Ripens July 5 to 15.

Chinese Free. Seedling of Chinese Cling; size large, roundish oblong; skin white, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; a desirable market variety; freestone. Ripens July 5 to 15.

Climax. This is a seedling of the Honey, possessing many of the characteristics of its parent, but is larger and about 10 days later. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance. Size medium, round, slightly oblong, with recurved point (shorter than point of the Honey); color pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, melting, sweet and sprightly, possessing character in its flavor, with a distinct trace of acid. Quality excellent. Freestone. June 25 to July 5.

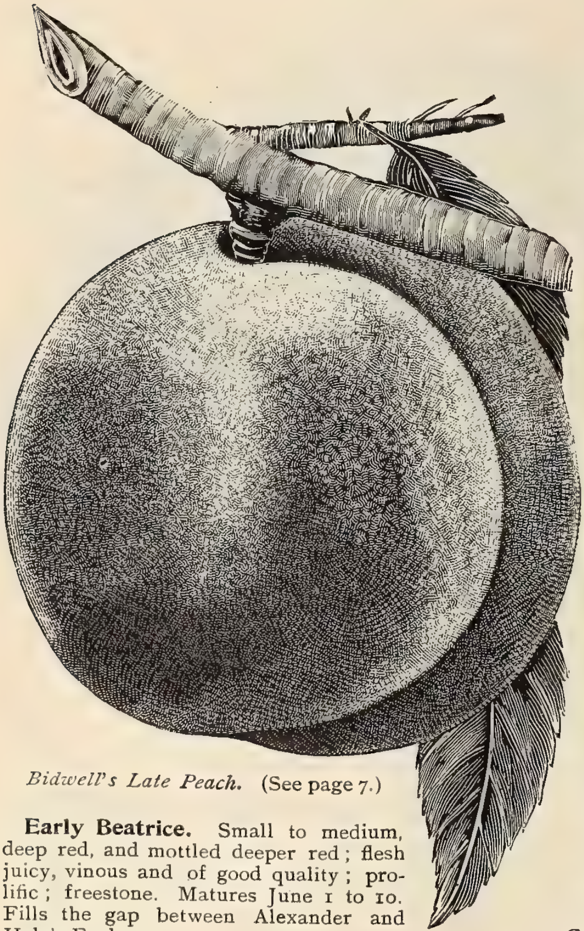
Colon. (New.) Origin, seedling of seedling of the Honey; fruit large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin red; flesh blood-red, very juicy, subacid, of high flavor; delicious. A perfect blood freestone. Tree a good grower and very productive. Blooms as late as or later than the Honey. Ripens June 15 to 25.

Columbia. Very large, skin downy, dingy yellow and striped with dull brown or red; flesh yellow, buttery, melting and exceedingly rich. Freestone. Ripens about July 20, and continues a fortnight.

Countess. Origin, native seedling, of which the parent tree is now about 12 years old; has a breadth of top of *thirty feet* and a circumference of trunk, at two feet from the ground, of *forty and one-half inches*. It has borne uniformly heavy crops of a really superior fruit for the past nine or 10 years, some years as high as 10 bushels on the tree. We consider it a variety well worthy of extensive propagation. Fruit nearly round, large to very large; skin white, flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, vinous; freestone. Quality excellent. July 15 to 20.

Crawford's Early. Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; freestone. Very productive; a standard market variety. Ripens end of June.

Crawford's Late. Large, yellow, with red cheek; fine quality. Very popular old variety for market or canning purposes; freestone. Ripens last of July.



Bidwell's Late Peach. (See page 7.)

Early Beatrice. Small to medium, deep red, and mottled deeper red; flesh juicy, vinous and of good quality; prolific; freestone. Matures June 1 to 10. Fills the gap between Alexander and Hale's Early.

Early Cream. Seedling of the Honey, supposed to be crossed with the Peen-to. A very fine Peach, much larger than the Honey, measuring 2 and 2½ inches in diameter. Resembles Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy, and of excellent flavor; perfect freestone. The original tree is a strong grower, and has borne heavy crops for some years. Quality best. Ripens June 15 to 25. (See cut, page 9.)

Early Rivers. Large to very large, pale greenish white; subacid, very vinous and juicy, with delicate flavor; skin very thin; prolific; freestone. Ripens June 10 to 20. Suited to near-by market.

Early Tillottson. Medium size; white, covered with red; melting, good; very prolific: freestone; good shipper. Ripens June 20 to 25.

Elberta. Very large; skin yellow with red cheeks; flesh yellow, juicy and of high flavor; freestone. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling; one of the finest and most valuable varieties. Ripens July 15 to 25.

Ferdinand. (New.) Origin, seedling of seedling of the Honey; fruit large, smooth, roundish oblong, somewhat pointed; skin very red; flesh red, meaty, sweet and delicious; clingstone; a very valuable variety. Tree vigorous and an abundant bearer. Blooms as late or later than the Honey. Ripens June 25 to July 5.

Fleitas. (*Yellow St. John.*) Large, roundish; orange yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. Ripens with Early Tillottson and lasts longer.

Florida Crawford. This is a chance Florida seedling, which has been in heavy bearing in this county for many years, and which, from the similarity of the fruit to the well-known Late Crawford of more northern fame, we have named as above. The difference, however, between the the Florida Crawford and the Late Crawford is very great in this respect, that while the former variety has borne continually heavy crops in this vicinity for many years, and is considered in this section of the state as one of the very finest Peaches grown, the true Late Crawford, as brought here from the North, does not succeed at all. The similarity between the two varities lies wholly in the fruit; the growth, character and adaptability of the trees are entirely distinct. The tree is a heavy and uniform bearer. Fruit very large, roundish oblong; suture distinct but shallow; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, with rich, vinous flavor; freestone. Quality best. Ripens July 15 to 25.

Florida Gem. Seedling from the Honey, nearly as large as Imperial. Shape roundish oblong, pointed, highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; a perfect freestone. Quality very fine. Ripens July 1 to 10.

Foster. Originated near Boston. A large yellow Peach resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality, and ripening at the same time or a little earlier.

General Lee. Seedling of the Chinese Cling. Size very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, of high flavor; clingstone; quality best, and a good market variety. Ripens from July 5 to 15.

Gibbons' October. Origin, native seedling. Tree of very handsome and vigorous growth and a heavy bearer; fruit medium to large; freestone. Quality unexcelled by any extremely late Peach that ripens this far South. Ripens September 25 to October 15.

Globe. Very large, yellow, of excellent quality. Follows Elberta; desirable shipping Peach.

Hale's Early. Origin, Ohio. Fruit medium to large; skin greenish white, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, melting, juicy and good; freestone. Ripens June 5 to 20.

Heath Cling. Large oblong; skin creamy white, washed with red; flesh juicy, vinous and well flavored; red near stone. One of the best late clingstones. Ripens August 25.

Henrietta. (*Levy's Late.*) A magnificent yellow clingstone. Large, nearly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, sure bearer.

Honey. Fruit medium in size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side extending more than half way around and terminating in a sharp, peculiar recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; freestone. Quality excellent. June 5 to 15.

Imperial. A seedling of the Honey, originated by ourselves, and the largest and finest in appearance of several hundred seedlings of this class that we have fruited; shape roundish oblong; size very large; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet and juicy; excellent flavor and good tone; perfect freestone. Quality best. Matures June 25 to July 5.

Japan Dwarf Blood. A stocky, rather dwarf-growing blood variety from Japan; of good size and appearance, and a perfect freestone; quality excellent. Ripens earlier than Alexander; has fruited finely in Florida and Southern Louisiana, and great hopes are entertained of it as a valuable market Peach.

Jessie Kerr. Originated by J. W. Kerr, of Caroline county, Maryland, from selected seed of choice specimens of Hale's Early. Larger, and usually some days earlier than Alexander, which it resembles in tree and fruit. Freestone.

Lady Ingold. Resembles Crawford's Early, but of better quality and a few days later. Superior for canning.

La Magnifique. Origin, native seedling. Tree strong grower and heavy bearer. Fruit large, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh firm, yellowish white, rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid; clingstone. Quality best. August 1 to 10.

La Reine. Origin, native seedling; of strong growth and a heavy bearer. Fruit very large, round, slighly oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with a deep red; flesh yellowish white, very red at the stone, firm, juicy, rich, delicious; clingstone. July 20 to 25.

Lemon Cling. A native of South Carolina. Large, oblong, with swollen point, like the lemon; skin yellow, with dark brownish-red cheek; flesh firm, yellow, slightly red at the stone, with rich, sprightly subacid flavor. One of the largest and most beautiful yellow-fleshed clings. Ripens last of July.

Maggie. Seedling of the Peen-to; originated at Waldo, Florida. Shape roundish oblong; size large; color yellowish white, washed with carmine; subcling; flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy and melting; one of the best. Ripens very nearly with the Peen-to.

Mountain Rose. Fruit large, nearly round; skin white, washed with carmine; flesh white, tinged with pink, rich, juicy, subacid. Quality excellent; freestone. Ripens June 5 to 15.

Oldmixon Cling. Large, oblong; skin creamy white, with much red of varying tint; juicy, sweet and well flavored. Ripens August 10.

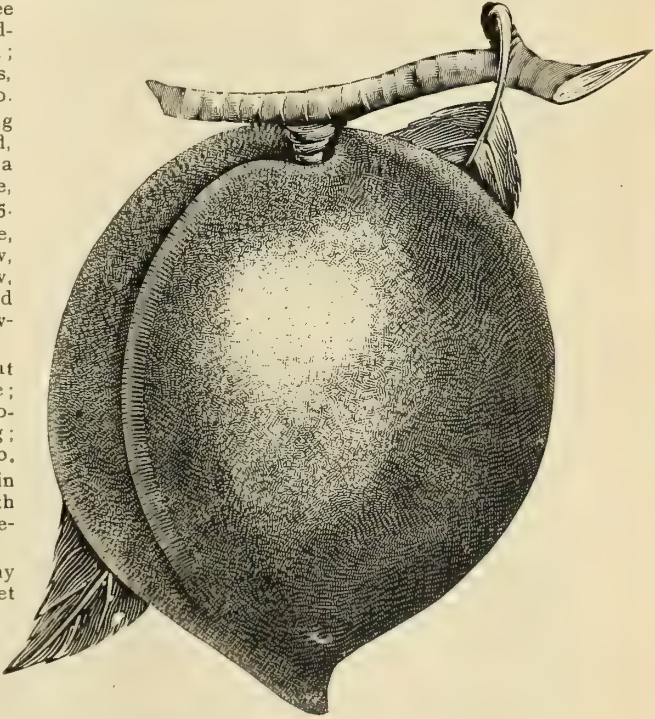
Oldmixon Free. Fruit large, inclining to oval; skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous; freestone. Ripens July 15 to 25.

Onderdonk. Originated in Texas, by Mr. G. Onderdonk. Fruit large; skin and flesh yellow, very juicy and sweet, and possessed of a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness; freestone. Ripens latter part of July.

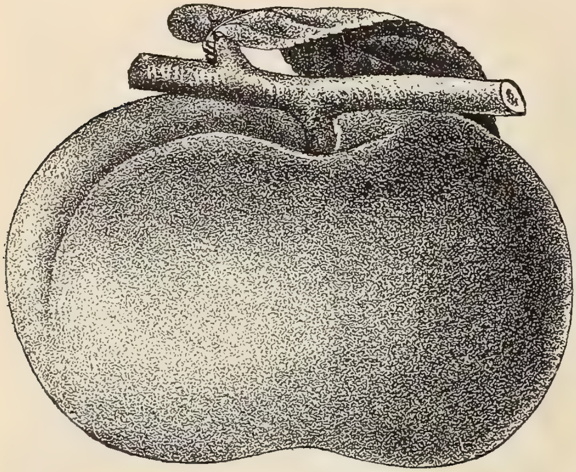
Pallas. Seedling of the Honey. Fruit of good size; shape nearly round; color deep red, dotted with salmon, and tipped with light yellow at base and apex; flesh white, fine grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma, resembling somewhat the Grosse Mignonne in flavor; freestone. Quality excellent. June 20 to 30.

Peen-to. A very curiously formed Peach, resembling in shape a small, flat turnip, both ends being flattened, and the pit also partaking of the same shape. The color of the Peach is a greenish white, beautifully washed with red in the sun, and when allowed to thoroughly ripen on the tree, the fruit changes from its shade of light green to a most delicate waxen yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet, rich, juicy and of fine flavor, sometimes possessing a slight noyau flavor, which is barely apparent, however, when the trees are properly fertilized; clingstone, stone remarkably small. Ripens in this locality from May 20 to June 1. (See cut, page 10.)

Picquet's Late. Origin, Belair, Georgia. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet and of highest flavor; freestone. Ripens end of August to middle of September. One of the most profitable late yellow Peaches in the South and West.



Early Cream Peach. (See page 8.)



Peen-to Peach. (See page 9.)

Powers' September. Origin, native seedling. Tree is a good grower and an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit good size, handsome, and of excellent quality; freestone. Ripens September 1 to 15.

Red Ceylon. Originated in Florida, from seed obtained in Ceylon. The tree is a strong grower, and a heavy and annual bearer; fruit of good size; skin of a dull green color; flesh blood-red to the stone, from which it separates freely. The quality of this Peach is not first-class to eat out of hand, as it is too acid for most tastes. It is, however, a most excellent fruit for cooking, being possessed of a peculiar flavor, which makes this fruit, when cooked, strongly resemble prunelles. Owing to its tropical origin, this Peach should succeed in the extreme South. Ripens in June.

Reeves' Mammoth. Originated in Orange county, Florida, and has been advertised as a remarkably large, fine, productive freestone. Ripens in July.

Salway. Very large; yellow, beautifully mottled, with brownish-red cheek, high color; very productive and a fine freestone. Ripens early in August.

Sangmel. (New.) Origin, seedling of seedling of the Honey; fruit large, roundish oblong; skin red; flesh red, firm, very juicy and sweet; quality excellent. A blood clingstone, and handsome. Blooms as late as or later than the Honey. June 20 to 30.

Stump the World. Origin, New Jersey. Size very large; shape nearly round; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good; freestone. Ripens July 15 to 25.

Taber. (New.) Origin, seedling of seedling of Honey;. fruit large, roundish oblong; skin deep red; flesh blood red, firm, extremely juicy, rich, subacid; quality fine. A perfect blood clingstone. Tree thrifty; a heavy bearer. Blooms as late as or later than Honey. Ripens June 15 to 25.

Thurber. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and color. Size large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; freestone. Ripens middle of July.

Triana. (New.) Origin, seedling of seedling of the Honey; fruit large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin red; flesh shows red markings, but not as pronounced a blood Peach as most of the other new varieties; rich, juicy, sweet and of very fine flavor; a perfect freestone. Tree heavy bearer. Blooms as late as or later than the Honey. Ripens June 25 to July 5. Desirable.

Victoria. Origin, native seedling. Size very large, nearly round; skin yellow; juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor; freestone. Ripens August 5 to 10. A most excellent Peach, well worthy of a place in any Southern Peach orchard.

Waldo. Seedling of Peen-to, supposed to be crossed with Honey. Tree as good a grower as Peen-to, and blooms a month earlier, thus escaping the danger of late frosts; a sure bearer. Very prolific. Fruit of medium size, roundish oblong; skin highly colored, varying from a dark red on side next the sun to a light salmon on the reverse side; flesh yellowish white, and red at the stone, from which it separates freely; juicy, melting, sweet. Quality best. Ripens with the Peen-to.

Wheatland. Very large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh yellow; good quality; freestone. July 15.

Wonderful. Origin, New Jersey. Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow and firm; quality good; freestone. Last of August. Very good keeper; said to be a sub-variety of the "Smock" strain.

Yum Yum. Seedling of Peen-to. Ripens with Maggie, which it resembles in appearance and description. A most excellent variety.

THE BEST STOCK FOR THE PEACH.

In Florida, Texas and the coast belt, as elsewhere, the best stock, the only successful stock, for the Peach is the Peach. Our trees are all upon Peach stocks, raised by ourselves from Florida *native* seed, and every tree offered is, therefore, *home-grown, both root and top.*

The Peach on the Marianna. The Marianna plum is the best stock we have for plums. When first introduced there was a furore over it as a stock for the Peach. It was tried by many orchardists, ourselves among the number, but everywhere proved a complete failure. The Peach on this stock is absolutely worthless; many die in the nursery the first year, and after being set in the orchard the rest soon succumb. G. Onderdonk, of Southern Texas, says: "Marianna will not do as a stock for Peaches; I have tested the different types with the same result." Stark Bros., of Missouri, say: "Our experiments show conclusively that the Marianna is not suited as a stock for the Peach." Referring to his extensive experiments in Maryland, Delaware and Georgia, Prof. Erwin F. Smith, the Peach expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "My experiments, during the last four years have demonstrated beyond question the worthlessness of Marianna stock for Peaches." We have referred to this at length, because some advocates of the Peach on the Marianna are still found. Some assert, that whatever the result elsewhere, it is the best Peach stock for South Florida, while, as a matter of fact, in no section does it give out quicker than in South Florida.

PLUMS.

(Repeated inquiries for varieties and classes of Plums not adapted to the inquirer's locality has led to the introduction here of a few simple facts about Plums which every planter should know.)

Three kinds or classes of Plums are cultivated in this country, namely: The European or Domestica Plums (*Prunus domestica*); native Plums, of which there are several species, most of the natives in cultivation in the South being of the Chickasaw type (*P. Chicasa*), and the recently introduced Japanese Plums (*P. triflora*). The Domestica Plums include the numerous varieties in common cultivation in the Plum-growing regions of the North and West. Many of these leave little to be desired in size and quality, but as none of them succeed in the Lower South, they are dismissed from further consideration.

The natives are less liable to attacks of curculio than the Domestica or European Plums, and in vigor, productiveness and range of adaptability far outstrip the latter. The attempts to cultivate and improve these natives are comparatively recent, and the few varieties that have been produced having fruit large enough and good enough to warrant cultivation are still far behind the Domestica Plums in size and quality. But our most progressive horticulturists look to these native, indigenous species, for the development of a superior race of Plums adapted to all sections and purposes. L. H. Bailey, for some time editor of the *American Garden*, and now Professor of Horticulture at the Cornell University Agricultural Experimental Station, is, perhaps, our best authority on Plums. Referring to the disposition of some to discontinue their efforts to improve our native Plums, because the new Japans seemed to fill all requirements, he says: "All types of Plums now in the country, or likely to come in, add variety and diversity to the foundation upon which our horticulture must build, and make it possible to develop fruits for every variety of country and use. And if the Japanese Plums promise more for large areas of our country than the European or Domestica type, because of their evolution in conditions somewhat like our own, certainly the native species must possess still greater promise. The native species are yet scarcely rescued from the woods, while the other two have been cultivated for centuries; but while the latter have sprung from a single species in their respective countries, our native stock affords at least a half dozen species, and it is from them, without a doubt, that the greater part of the American Plum industry will some day be found to have sprung." Up to the time the Japanese Plums were introduced, but few varieties had been found to succeed in the Lower South, these being natives of the Chickasaw type.

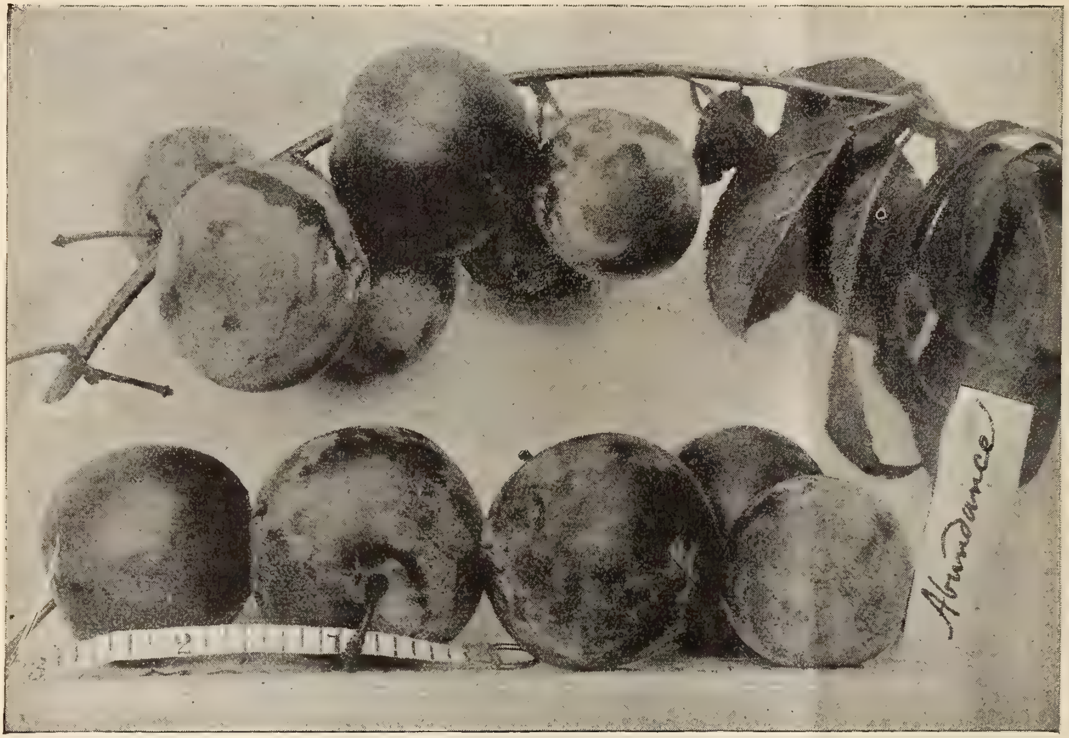
THE JAPANESE VARIETIES.

Since the dissemination of the Kelsey, little more than ten years ago, over thirty varieties of Japanese Plums, as listed by Prof. Bailey, have been introduced, and are more or less known in this country. As a class they are especially well adapted to the South, where they have opened a new era in Plum culture. Especially is this true in the coast belt, where some of the varieties have given remarkable results. The first importations were not sufficiently hardy to withstand Northern winters, and for a time the impression prevailed that these Plums would be valuable only in the South, but a number of them have proved hardy as far north as Connecticut, New York and Iowa, and are being extensively planted.

These "oriental" Plums are as distinct as the "oriental" pears, and differ as widely from other sorts. They have the vigor and productiveness of our natives; the fruit of most of the varieties is large, of great beauty, and has the merit of long-keeping; while some of them do not equal the best Domestica Plums of the North in quality, the best of them certainly compare favorably with the latter. The trees suggest the stronger growing Chickasaws, but the foliage is larger and peculiar.

The Japanese do not seem to have given particular names to the different varieties of these Plums, but to have contented themselves with names for groups or classes into which they divided them. Thus we have received many distinct varieties as Botan, Botankio, Hattan, Hantankio, Smomo, and so on. The attempt in this country to apply these Japanese class-names to particular varieties has led to much confusion. Single varieties have been disseminated under different names, and different varieties under the same name. The Japanese names, which are confused and unreliable even as applied in Japan, are, however, being generally discarded for specific names; this will result in straightening out the nomenclature of Japanese Plums in the course of a few years. The better known varieties already have definite names, most of which have been given them in this country, by which they are called and under which they are disseminated by careful propagators. If planters will take pains to assure themselves that the varieties they receive are true to name, they can do much to prevent further general confusion, and will themselves avoid disappointing results.

In planting for profit in this region, where our fruit must go a long distance to market, keeping qualities are especially important. Speaking of these Plums, Prof. Bailey says: "As a class they are long keepers. Even when they are fully colored and grown and are fit to eat, some varieties will keep nearly two weeks, and most of them will keep a week; and some if not all of the varieties ripen up well if picked rather green, after the manner of a pear, although they may suffer in quality from such treatment. Willard, picked when beginning to color on the exposed side, I have kept nine days in good condition in a warm room and with no attempt to preserve them; Abundance, picked August 24, when well colored, began to decay September 2; Burbank, partly colored and picked August 24, were placed in a tight box in a warm room, and on September 5 they were nearly all in perfect condition and had colored well, but were not even then fully ripe; a red



Abundance Plum (Yellow-Fleshed Botan). (See page 13.)

Plum, much like Berckmans, kept from September 18 to October 1. J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, reports keeping Satsuma two weeks in his office in good condition, and they were fairly ripe when picked."

The curculio is the chief drawback in Plum culture. It has been claimed that these Plums were not attacked by curculio, and some varieties have been advertised as curculio proof. This is erroneous; all the varieties, so far as we know, are attacked; yet, as a whole, they are not injured as badly as other types of Plums, and some varieties are exceptionally free from attack. (See instructions for destroying curculio under the heading, "Care and Management of Fruit Trees.")

The earliest Plums we have are Japanese varieties, and the different kinds extend over a long season. In this latitude a judicious selection will furnish a succession of fine fruit from June to September. The succession as to time of ripening cannot be given with certainty, as it differs to some extent in different sections, and one variety varies in different seasons in the same section; but in this respect these Plums do not differ from most other fruits.

Best Varieties for the Lower South. The varieties offered, as described below, embrace those which have proved most desirable, especially in the Lower South, some of them being equally valuable farther north. A number of the more promising kinds which are not so well known are also included. This season the new Willard has been added to the list, a variety which is attracting much attention on account of its earliness, ripening the earliest of all wherever it has been tested; also the Red Nagate, a very early sort, which is being largely planted in the Southwest. In our own orchards, Burbank continues to give the best results, with Abundance and Kelsey next in order.

The Burbank has fruited over a large section of the South, and is one of the most valuable varieties of the Japan type throughout the country. While the quality is superior, a thick and leathery skin protects the fruit from curculio. We have fruited it several years at Glen St. Mary, and very few fruits have been stung, it being here much freer from injury from this cause than any other variety tested. Its earliness is another point in its favor. While reports indicate that it is not as early, relatively, in some other sections, here, one year with another, it is the first to ripen of what may be called the market varieties

The Abundance is one of the best of the Japans in this region. Prof. Bailey says: "It is the best known of the Japanese varieties in the North, and its popularity is deserved." Although it is not as free from injury by curculio here as the Burbank, it is less injured than many other varieties. E. S. Carman, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, says: "The Abundance Plum at the Rural grounds is a sight to behold. The branches are wreaths of fruit, and they, as well as the tree itself, are held up by props and ropes. Some of the Plums are beginning to color; all are of good size, and, though the old marks of the curculio sting are engraved upon most of them, no injury seems as yet to have resulted. For twenty years, off and on, *The Rural New-Yorker* has tried so-called curculio proof Plums. We have never used insecticides nor jarred the trees to destroy them, and we have never before had a crop of Plums. Plums are not raised in the vicinity, simply because people are not willing to put themselves to the trouble of jarring the trees, and they know from experience that they cannot raise Plums without doing so. Now here we have the Abundance loaded down with beautiful fruit, while not a precaution has been taken to destroy the curculio. Blessed be the Abundance! It is well named."

Berckmans Plum (Sweet Botan).

The success that has attended the planting of the Kelsey during the past few years throughout many portions of the South has been brought into such prominence that its merits no longer need extended notice. We have grown the enormous number of 476 of these fruits on a single 3-year-old tree. We have grown many specimens that would measure from 8 to 8¾ inches in circumference, weighing from 5 to 5½ ounces each. It comes into bearing when very young, and is enormously productive. It possesses superior shipping qualities, as the fruit is firm and meaty, and will easily keep in good condition from one to two weeks after reaching maturity.

Time of Ripening. While, as above stated, it is impossible to lay down any definite rule as to time of ripening the following list, giving approximately the succession for this latitude, may be of service: Willard, two weeks ahead of Ogon, according to Prof. Bailey; Ogon, middle of June; Red Nagate, with Ogon, according to Prof. Bailey; Burbank, in June, at Glen St. Mary; Long Fruit, June 20 to July 1; Berckmans (Sweet Botan), June 20 to July 5; Normand, after Berckmans, according to J. L. Normand; Abundance (Yellow-Fleshed Botan), June 25 to July 5, at Glen St. Mary; Yellow Japan, early in July; Bailey, just ahead of Satsuma, according to J. L. Normand; Satsuma, early in July; Babcock (Botankio), middle of July; Chabot, July 20 to August 1; Kelsey, last of July, at Glen St. Mary, and continues several weeks. Of the foregoing, Abundance, Burbank, Chabot, Ogon, Satsuma and Willard are known to be hardy as far North as the Plum regions of New York.

Abundance. (*Yellow-Fleshed Botan.*) Fruit large, round, with pointed apex; skin rich, yellow ground, overlaid with dots and splashes of purplish carmine and a darker cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor; cling; quality best; pit small. June 25 to July 5. A strong-growing, upright tree, and very prolific. The fruit should be thinned to get the best results. (See cut, page 12.)

Babcock. (*Botankio.*) Fruit large, round, conical; skin yellow, overlaid with purplish red and blue bloom, rather thick; flesh deep orange, solid, sugary, subacid, good flavor and quality; cling. Middle of July. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Bailey. We quote the description of Prof. Bailey, after whom it was named: "Fruit large, nearly globular, with only a slight tendency to become conical; skin, ground color rich orange, overspread with light and bright cherry-red, and showing many minute orange dots; flesh thick and melting, yellow, of excellent quality; cling. Early in July. Tree strong and upright, productive. Closely related to Burbank, but rounder and mostly larger, and a week or more later."

Berckmans. (*Sweet Botan.*) Fruit medium to large, nearly round ("broadly and obtusely conical and somewhat angular in cross-section."—Bailey); skin green, nearly or quite covered with dull purple

Burbank Plum.

or blood-red and a blue bloom; flesh yellowish, a little coarse-grained, firm, sugary, at times slightly subacid, adheres slightly to the stone; quality excellent. Ripens with Abundance, or just ahead of it. June 20 to July 5.

Burbank. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; cling. Tree unusually vigorous, with strong, upright shoots, and large, rather broad leaves. Resembles Abundance both in fruit and tree, but the fruit averages larger and of better quality, and is rather handsomer.

Chabot. Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; skin pink-red, with many very fine gold dots; flesh yellow, very solid, rather acid, quality very good; cling. July 20 to August 1. Very productive.

Kelsey. Fruit very large, from 7 to 9 inches in circumference, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually somewhat lopsided, with deep, furrow-like suture; skin greenish-yellow, sometimes overspread with bright red and with a lovely bloom, very showy; flesh light yellow, firm, meaty and of pleasant flavor; quality excellent; free. Usually has a cavity around the very small stone. July, continuing several weeks. The tree is of upright growth, having a tendency to long, slender branches, which, to make the tree stocky, should be frequently pinched back. Bears heavily, coming in young.

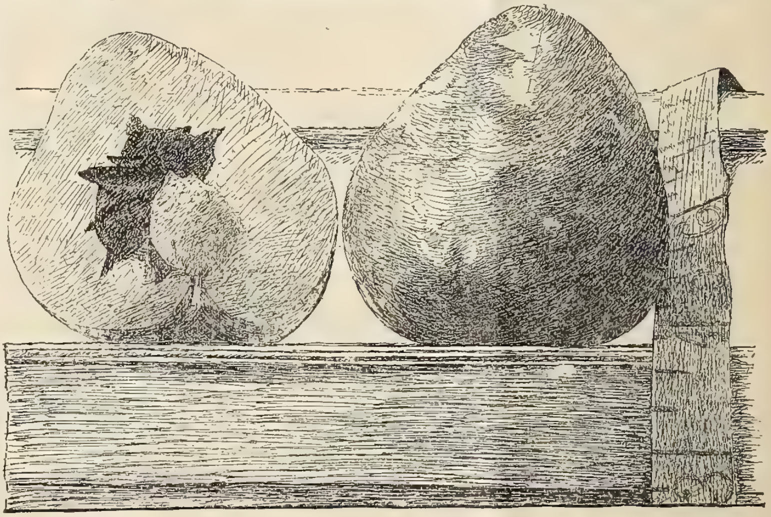
Long Fruit. Fruit large, oblong; skin bright carmine-red, with bluish bloom; flesh fine-grained, firm, subacid; quality fair; cling. June 20 to July 1. An early and showy fruit.

Normand. Fruit medium to large, obtusely conical with heart-like base and short stem; skin clear golden yellow; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality; free from the small pit. Ripens just after Berckmans. Tree of symmetrical growth and prolific.

Ogon. Fruit medium to large, round or slightly flattened, suture prominent; skin bright yellow, with a light, creamy bloom, giving the fruit a whitish appearance; flesh thick and very meaty, but not juicy; firm and long-keeping; good but not of the best quality; free. About the middle of June. Tree only moderately productive.

Red Nagate. (*Red June, Shiro Smomo* of some.) We give Prof. Bailey's description. Fruit medium size, prominently elongated and conical, with well marked suture; skin deep red-purple, nearly uniformly distributed; flesh very firm and meaty, yellow, of good quality; cling. Very early, ripening with Ogon. Extremely productive, handsome and good.

Satsuma. Fruit large, nearly globular ("broadly conical, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep." —Bailey); skin very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under-color of brown-red; flesh



Kelsey Plum. Three-fourths natural size.

blood-red, firm, rather juicy, somewhat coarse, of fairly good quality; cling. Matures early in July.

Willard. We give Prof. Bailey's description of this new variety: "Fruit medium in size, spherical in general outline, but prominently cornered or angled, never pointed, the sinus very slight but stem cavity deep; skin dark, clear red, with many minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality; free. A strong, vigorous and hardy tree, productive, and the earliest market Japan Plum yet tested in the North. In appearance the fruit is remarkably like some of the improved types of *Prunus Americana*." Four weeks earlier than the Wild Goose this year.

Yellow Japan. Fruit large, nearly round; skin yellow, washed with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, juicy and of good quality. Early in July. Tree vigorous, resembling Kelsey in growth, but with larger leaves.

Willard Plum.

OTHER VARIETIES.

The Japanese Plums have not entirely supplanted native kinds in the South. Some varieties of the latter, notably the Wild Goose and Golden Beauty, continue very profitable, and are being largely planted.

Under "Other Varieties" we have listed our new Excelsior. We are more and more pleased with this variety. The parent tree has been fruiting for five years, and during this time has produced more fruit than any one tree of any other variety on our place, either native or foreign. This seedling of the Kelsey, originated by ourselves, is one of the best of a dozen Kelsey seedlings that we have fruited; it is undoubtedly a cross between the Kelsey and some Chickasaw variety. The tree is stocky, symmetrical, a strong grower, branching, and less inclined to long, willowy growth than the Kelsey; it more nearly resembles the Chickasaw type in this respect and also in foliage, and has all the vigor of a native. It is evidently at home in this soil and climate. It is one of the earliest to ripen, and we recommend it for general planting. Of all the varieties offered, we believe it the best adapted to South Florida.

Excelsior. The fruit is medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; very handsome; flesh sweet, juicy, melting and of best quality; cling. Early in June. Pomological experts, to whom specimens were submitted, were confident that they were a superior Chickasaw variety until informed of their origin. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Golden Beauty. Fruit large, of a beautiful golden yellow; flesh sweet, quality best. Early in August. A comparatively new variety; it is attracting considerable attention in several of the Southern states. Tree vigorous.

Marianna. The fruit of this variety is not equal to the fruit of either of the Chickasaws, Golden Beauty or Wild Goose. It is a seedling of the latter. It is, however, the best stock we have upon which to bud other varieties, being remarkably healthy, making a very stocky, vigorous growth, and never suckering from the roots. All the Plums we offer are grown on Marianna Plum stocks.

Pissard. (*Prunus Pissardii.*) Fruit medium to large, round, and crimson inside and out; quality good, possessing a very decided cherry flavor. June. Retains its vivid purple foliage in full intensity of color throughout the hottest summers and until midwinter. The tree is a good grower, and is chiefly planted as an ornamental, being decidedly the most desirable of the purple-leaved trees yet used for this purpose.

Wild Goose. Fruit large, oblong; skin bright red; flesh juicy, sweet and of excellent quality; cling. June. Tree vigorous and prolific. A showy fruit; very profitable for early shipment. Should not be allowed to hang on the tree too long, as it is much better when house-ripened.

PRUNES.

We began the propagation of Prunes for the California trade. We do not recommend them for this region. But as many desire to try a few trees, and we receive orders for quite a number each season, we have continued to propagate them in a limited way.

D'Ente. (*Robe de Sargent.*) Produces the famous Prune d'Agen, shipped all over the world from Bordeaux, France; it is the variety mostly cultivated in all the valleys of the Garonne and Lot, with Agen for an entrepot. Fruit medium to large, sometimes quite large, elongated-oval in shape; skin thin, with heavy bloom; color deep violet when fully ripe; flesh yellow, soft, juicy and sweet. Ripens in August. The tree is vigorous and very productive, and a constant bearer in all sections suited to Prune culture.

Italian. (*Fallenberg, Swiss Prune.*) Originated near Milan, Italy. Fruit medium to large; shape oval; color of skin dark purple; flesh fine, firm, sugary, slightly perfumed, of fair quality for the table; splendid to dry; separates well from the stone. Ripens middle of September. One of the best known and most highly prized.

Petit d'Agen. (*French Prune.*) Medium-sized, egg-shaped; violet-purple, sweet, rich and sugary; very productive. This is the standard variety for drying, and has been more extensively planted than any other. August.

APPLES.

The Gulf region is not an Apple country. Yet in localities, particularly in its upper edge, some varieties are successfully grown. Our list embraces those which succeed best farthest South. Jennings' Florida is especially worthy of note in this connection. It thrives in Florida at points too far South for other kinds, and certainly succeeds farther South than any other variety. We have never seen trees in the Apple region of the country better suited to locality than this variety here; it behaves as an Apple tree should. We have been unable to trace its origin, and do not know whether it is entitled to any other name or not. It has been grown in this country for quite a number of years under the name by which we offer it.

Early Harvest. Medium to large; yellow, juicy, tender, of fine flavor. A well-known and popular variety. Ripens in June.

Early Red Margaret. Medium size; skin yellow and crimson, with dark red stripes; subacid and high flavored. Follows Early Harvest.

Jennings' Florida. Large; oblate; color green; flesh white, subacid, juicy and good; a fine cooking Apple, and also to eat out of hand. Ripens in July. Tree handsome, of vigorous growth, open, spreading habit; a heavy annual bearer.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson, with heavy bloom; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in June. Tree vigorous, and comes into bearing young

Red June. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. June 20 to July 15.

PEARS.

Our list of varieties, as described below, embraces those which have given the best results in the Southern Coast region, and includes the more promising sorts which are less well known in this section. Some of the varieties offered are also well adapted to other parts of the country. The so-called "oriental" varieties are so distinct in their habit and characteristics, and so preëminently well adapted to the Lower South, that we have deemed them worthy of more extended notice than could be given in the limited space devoted to descriptions of varieties.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

Great vigor and perfect adaptability to the South are the prominent characteristics of the oriental Pears. Before these varieties were disseminated but few Pears were grown in the Gulf region, and these with indifferent success. Since their comparatively recent introduction, Pear culture has become an extensive industry here. Perhaps no fruit grown in this section north of the pineapple and orange belts has proved as profitable, all things considered, as Pears. The trees are long lived, and bear regular and abundant crops. In developing an orchard and in marketing the fruit there are fewer contingencies to be met than with most fruits. The trees thrive in a variety of soils, and high culture, expensive fertilization and skillful management are not essential to satisfactory results. The oriental Pear yields when other fruits fail; it is the fruit grower's "stand by" throughout the wide region where it thrives.

Blight is the only difficulty with which the grower has to contend. This disease is not well understood, and no remedy has been discovered. But where the affected parts are promptly removed as soon as the first signs of blight appear, the damage is reduced to a minimum. In sections where blight is prevalent orchards are maintained comparatively uninjured by following this simple plan rigorously. Some growers claim that this treatment is even more effective if combined with systematic spraying with Bordeaux mixture. (See "Care and Management of Fruit Trees," for further particulars as to Bordeaux mixture.)

Best Kinds for Profit. Hundreds of inquiries reach us annually as to what other varieties succeed here as well as the oriental kinds, and which of the oriental kinds are the best. Our answer has been, "for profit stick to the orientals, and, of these, give preference to the Le Conte and Kieffer." Another season confirms this opinion.

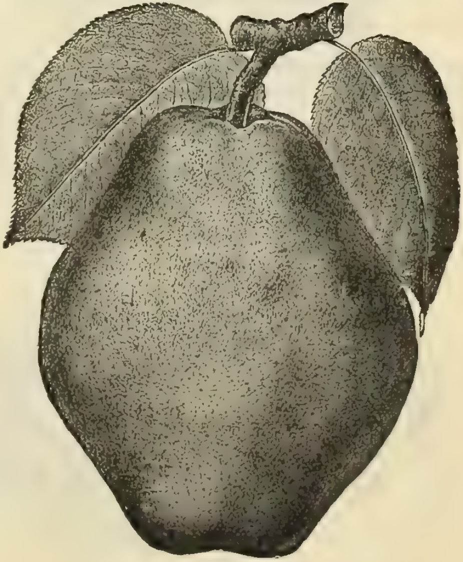
The Le Conte is steadily growing in favor in market as an early Pear. Most Pears should be gathered before they mature, and ripened up off the tree. It is more essential than with any other variety that the Le Conte be gathered at the right stage and ripened in the right way; when this is done it is a really good table Pear. But if allowed to remain too long upon the tree, or, after being gathered at the right time, if it is not ripened under proper conditions, it is inferior. The first Le Contes sent to market were not properly handled in this respect, and their poor quality originated a very general prejudice against this fruit—a prejudice which is fast disappearing in the face of the proper conditioned and really good fruit now being sent forward by the more experienced growers.

Col. S. S. Harvey has one of the oldest and largest Le Conte orchards in West Florida. At the annual session of the State Horticultural Society, in April, 1894, he stated that he had marketed his last crop in Chicago. Up to that time the Le Conte was not much known in Western markets, the greater portion of the fruit having gone East. His fruit was sent to a prominent commission merchant, who said in advance that he did not think much of the Le Conte. After handling several car loads he wrote that he had revised his opinion, as the first car load had sold better than any other Pears on the market, and the Le Contes had brought more than the Bartletts at almost every sale. Col. Harvey netted $1.02 per bushel for the crop. The last crop of Le Contes from our own orchards, at Glen St. Mary, was sold in the Eastern markets, and netted about a dollar a bushel on the trees. These are not fancy prices for a scarce article, but a good, fair value for a staple product, and there is no reason to fear it will not be maintained. At these figures, considering the low cost of production and marketing, for profit the Le Conte has few equals among fruits.

Marketing the Fruit. The fruit should be picked as soon as grown, and before it colors. If picked while still green, and even before it has attained its full size, and piled in bulk in a dark room, it will ripen up full of juice and well flavored; treated in this way, it remains plump and firm, and is not liable to shrivel, as would be the case if exposed to the light and air. If the fruit is to be shipped, pack and forward as soon as picked, and it will ripen up in transit. If the fruit is allowed to remain on the tree until it begins to change color, as was the practice with the first crops that were sent to market, it is dry and tasteless. (See "Care and Management of Fruit Trees," on another page, for methods of pruning and cultivating the Le Conte and other Pears.)

For profit, the Kieffer is scarcely second to the Le Conte. While it ripens in the fall, when fruit is plentiful, its size, beauty and good quality command for it, everywhere and at all times, a good price. The tree resembles the Le Conte, is quite as vigorous, and very productive. It commences bearing earlier than the latter, and can be planted closer.

As with the Le Conte, the Kieffer must be gathered at a certain stage and ripened in a certain way, to obtain the best results. With the Kieffer, which attains very large size, the temptation is to gather it too soon. This disposition to pick the fruit when still immature has led some into the erroneous impression that at its best it was hard and undesirable. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the fruit begins to color, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears that are more attractive, and in point of quality, it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit.



Kieffer Pear. (See page 19.)

A good deal of the fruit is marketed in an immature condition; even this brings a fair price (about an average of $1 per bushel), and is a passable cooking fruit. Properly house-ripened, it is a dessert fruit of excellent quality, and brings a good price, selling in quantity as high as $3 per bushel, and readily commanding from 75 cents to $1 per dozen at retail.

The Smith is another oriental Pear which is attracting considerable attention, and promises to become a favorite. It has been brought into notice more recently than the Le Conte and Kieffer. The tree and fruit very closely resemble the Le Conte. It might properly be styled an improved Le Conte. It is certainly as good an all-round fruit as the latter, and is possibly a little earlier and more uniform in the size and color of its fruit. We have no hesitancy, after fruiting it for several years, in recommending the Smith.

Downing says the Jefferson originated in Mississippi; we have classed it with the orientals, as it has their vigor, and in many of its characteristics resembles this group. It is of inferior quality, but is handsome and very early; it is ripe and marketed before the Le Conte is ready to ship. These qualities make it profitable, and it is being quite extensively planted.

The Garber is a late Pear, coming in just ahead of the Kieffer. It has not been as extensively planted as the Le Conte and Keiffer, which is due, perhaps, to the fact that no particular effort has been made to direct public attention to its merits. Those who have had experience with it esteem it one of the best.

OTHER VARIETIES.

Of other varieties than the orientals, the Bartlett has been most extensively planted and given the best results in the Lower South. In some sections, particularly in the northern edge of the coast belt, the Lawson, which ripens very early, has proved very satisfactory, and is being largely planted.

Bartlett. Large, buttery, melting, rich flavor. Wherever Pears are grown it is recognized as one of the best. Ripens in July. (See further particulars above.)

Belle Lucrative. Large, melting, delicious. August 1. Tree a fine grower, bearing regularly and abundantly

A.BLANC-PHILA.

Branch of Le Conte Pears. (See page 19.)

Beurre Clairgeau. Large, melting, sweet and good. September and October. Tree of stout growth.

Buerre d'Anjou. Large; skin yellow, with light russet spots; flesh white; buttery, melting, rich and juicy. September.

Buerre Giffard. Medium, juicy. Middle of July. Tree healthy; a moderate grower, but very productive.

Buffum. Small to medium; buttery, sweet and high-flavored. August. A compact grower.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; skin pale yellow, delicately splashed with crimson in the sun; flesh fine-grained, melting, rich, vinous and sweet. August.

Cole's Coreless. Medium to large, bright yellow when fully ripe. Quality good to best. September. Peculiar in having no core and practically no seeds. The leathery carpels which surround the seeds in other Pears are absent. There are only a few empty and shriveled shells of seeds embedded in the flesh at the center. An interesting novelty. A vigorous grower, resembling Clapp's Favorite in color of wood and appearance.

Doyenne Boussock. Very large, flesh melting. August. A vigorous grower.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small, melting, very good. July 1.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Large, fine-flavored, melting, juicy. Last of August. A good grower and very reliable bearer.

Flemish Beauty. Large, melting, sweet, handsome. August.

Garber. Fruit resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is of more open growth September, coming in ahead of the Kieffer. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear. (See further particulars above.)

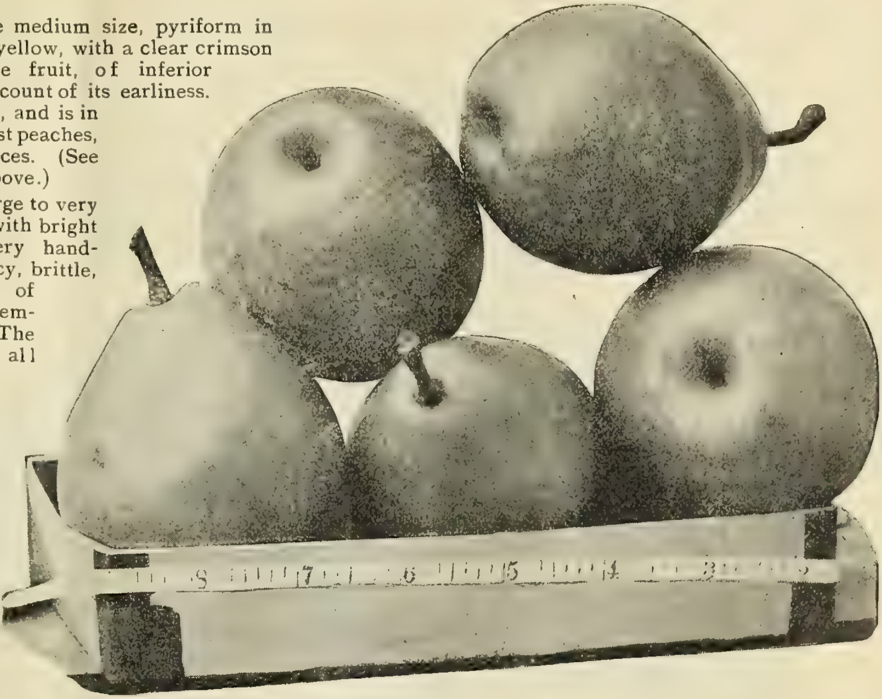
Howell. Medium size; rich, juicy, delicious. Last of July and beginning of August. Tree an open grower and good bearer.

Idaho. In size, general appearance and aroma resembles the crosses of the Chinese Sand Pear, but its eating quality is superior to any of this class. It is large and handsome; irregular, globular and somewhat depressed. The cavity of the fruit is irregular, basin shallow and pointed; calyx small and closed; core small; skin golden yellow, with many russety spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, delicious flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, like the Le Conte. A chance seedling of recent introduction, which is attracting much attention.

Jefferson. Above medium size, pyriform in shape; color bright yellow, with a clear crimson cheek. A handsome fruit, of inferior quality, valued on account of its earliness. Ripens early in June, and is in market with the earliest peaches, and brings high prices. (See further particulars above.)

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. The trees should not be allowed to overbear while young, which they are inclined to do; extremely prolific and very valuable. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and the Bartlett. (See further particulars regarding this variety, and also cut, on page 17.

Lawrence. Large, melting, with pleasant aromatic flavor. October 1.



Le Conte Pears.

Lawson. (*Comet.*) Above medium; color a most brilliant crimson on bright yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, not of high quality. Ripens in June, and much esteemed on account of its earliness. Tree a good grower and heavy annual yielder, beginning to bear young. The original tree, now over a hundred years old, still bears a crop every year.

Le Conte. Large to very large, pyriform in shape; skin smooth, pale yellow; when properly handled the quality is good. Early in July. The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage, is extremely prolific and an annual bearer. It seems to adapt itself more readily than any other variety to radically different conditions of soil and climate. In sections of the South where few other Pears are satisfactory, the Le Conte seems to have found its home. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and some cultivated variety. (See further particulars regarding this variety, page 17.)

Osband's Summer. Small, very good. Early in August. Fine grower.

Seckel. Small; skin yellowish brown, with red cheek; flesh very juicy, melting, rich, spicy and delicious. August.

Sheldon. Large; round; russet and red; melting, of first quality. September.

Smith. (*Smith's Hybrid.*) Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome, similar in form and color to the Le Conte; melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer, and exceedingly profitable. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxurious growth. (See further particulars above.)

St. Michael's Archangel. Large, melting, very good. August.

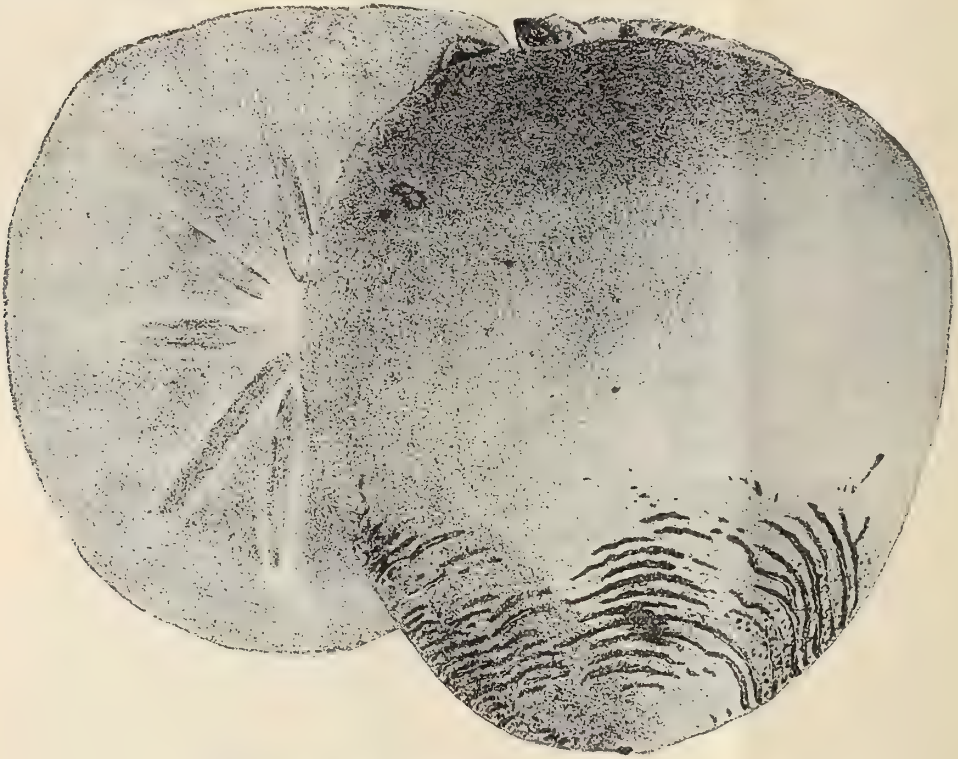
Winter Nelis. Medium to large, buttery, juicy and well-flavored. October and November.

THE BEST STOCK FOR PEARS.

In planting Pears in this part of the country, it is as important to secure trees propagated upon a stock that will thrive as it is to select varieties that are adapted. The orientals have given us our best stocks, as well as our best varieties. In fact, other stocks cannot be made to succeed here. The stocks in general use in other parts of the country for grafting and budding Pears are an utter failure. Neither the oriental nor other varieties will succeed upon them. The fact that a large portion of the grafted or budded trees were until recently upon such stocks, and therefore failed, while the orientals, when cutting-grown, succeeded, created an absurd prejudice against grafted or budded trees. It makes no difference whatever whether the trees are cutting-grown, grafted or budded, provided the right stock is used, but it is absolutely essential that they be upon a stock that is adapted.

Of the oriental varieties cultivated for their fruit, the Le Conte is by all odds the best stock. The so-called "Japan Pear," a native species growing wild in that country, where it has been used for several centuries as a Pear stock, is equally as good as the Le Conte for this purpose. These two stocks, the Le Conte and Japan Pear, are *par excellence* the stocks for this region; furthermore, they are the only stocks that succeed at all here. This point cannot be emphasized too strongly, as a failure to consider it means failure in growing Pears. These two stocks are best for the oriental varieties, as well as for other kinds. For instance, the Kieffer on the Le Conte or Japan Pear is as much better than the Kieffer on its own roots as the Kieffer on its own roots is better than the Kieffer on the "seedlings" of the common Pear in general use.

Not only are the Le Conte and Japan stocks the only stocks that thrive in this lower latitude, but they are good stocks, perhaps the best, throughout the country.

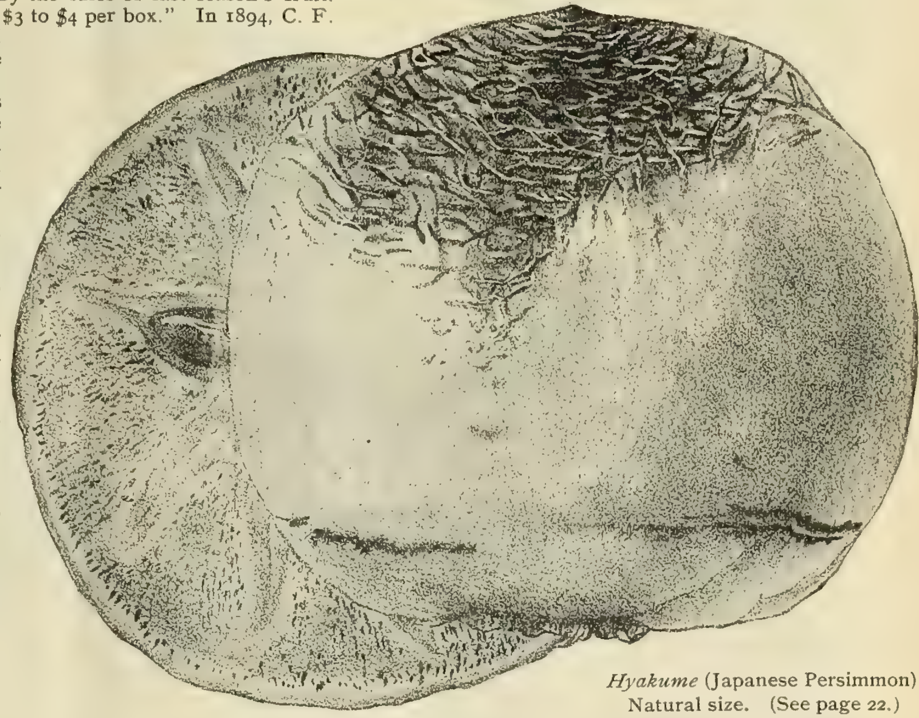


Hachiya (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size. (See page 22.)

KAKI. (JAPAN PERSIMMON.)

The Kaki, or Japan Persimmon, is no longer on trial, but must henceforth be placed among leading fruits of the cotton belt, especially well adapted to the coast region. Grafted on our native Persimmon, it seems perfectly at home The tree is vigorous, prolific, and has few enemies. For market, this delicious fruit has the merit of shipping well and keeping long It requires some experience to determine when the fruit has reached the proper stage to be marketed, and this varies with the different varieties. The fact that it has often been offered when immature and inedible has made purchasers in some markets reluctant to take hold of it. But wherever it is known it meets ready sale; and when placed upon the market ripe it is easily introduced, and speedily becomes a prime favorite.

As a Money Crop. We quote from the proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society. In 1893, President Dudley W. Adams said: "The first two years, when I had the market practically to myself, I got from $6 to $10 per box. This last year they ranged from $2.50 to $5. Excepting one year, my returns have been very satisfactory indeed. It requires the least work, the least fertilizer and the least attention of any fruit I have on my place." The same year N. Woodworth said: "The profit of the Kaki as a market crop seems fully settled by the sales of last season's fruit. Returns show from $3 to $4 per box." In 1894, C. F. A. Bielby said: "I shipped quite a large quantity last year, and every box I was able to put in the market sound sold for a very good price." S. S. Harvey said: "My fruit went to Chicago in good condition, and brought me from 2½ to 2¾ cents apiece." T. K. Godbey found a good market near home; he had shipped some, one shipment, fifteen days en route, netted $2 per box; he had received as high as $3 net. The box referred to contains a little less than a bushel.



Hyakume (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size. (See page 22.)

Correct Names. The varieties were badly mixed as they came from Japan, and are still much confused. It is safe to say that not one-half the varieties heretofore offered for sale have been true to name. After fruiting a great many varieties, as many as nineteen in a single season, and after several years' careful study of the subject, including a comparison of varieties from many orchards and sections, we feel warranted in saying that our list embraces the most valuable varieties, and that *the names given are correctly applied.* While Chief of the Division of Pomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Prof. H. E. VanDeman wrote: "Your description of varieties exactly accords with my own." We guarantee varieties sent out true to name. These are points worth considering in purchasing Japan Persimmon trees.

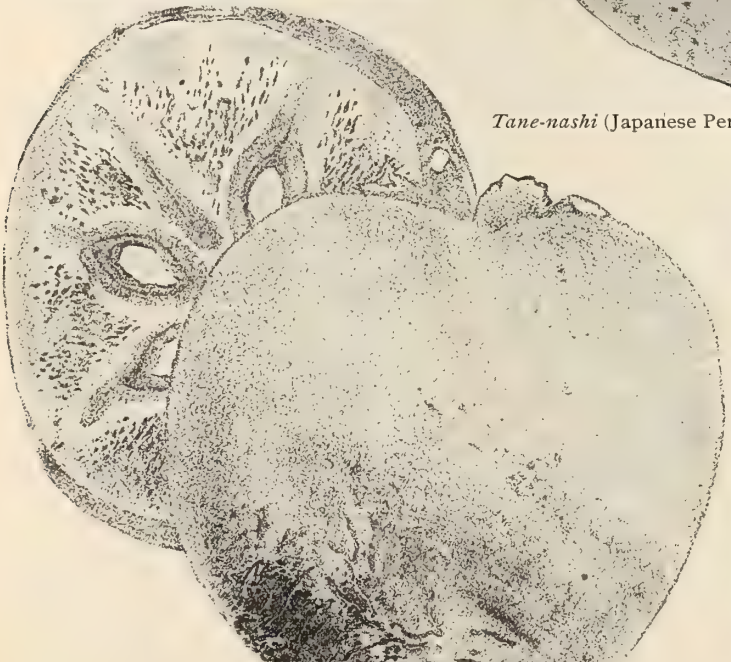
Characteristics of the Fruit. Some of the varieties have dark flesh, others light flesh, still others a mixture of the two. The light and dark flesh differ radically in texture and consistency as well as appearance, and when found in the same fruit are never blended but always distinct. The dark flesh is never astringent; the light flesh is astringent until it softens. The dark-fleshed fruit is crisp and meaty, like an apple, and is edible before it matures. Some of the entirely dark-fleshed kinds improve as they soften, like Hyakume and Yeddo-ichi; others are best when still hard, like Zengi and Taber's Nos. 23 and 129. As they are good to eat before they are ripe, it is not so important that the dark-fleshed kinds be allowed to reach a certain stage before being offered to consumers unfamiliar with the fruit. The light-fleshed kinds, and those with mixed light and dark flesh, are very delicious when they reach the custard-like consistency of full ripeness. In some the astringency disappears as the fruit begins to soften, as with Yemon, and in a less degree with Okame and Tane-nashi; in others it persists until the fruit is full ripe, as with Tsuru. The light-fleshed kinds should not be offered to consumers unacquainted with the fruit until in condition to be eaten. A person who has attempted to eat one of them when green and "puckery" will not be quick to repeat the experiment. Seeds accompany the dark flesh. The light-fleshed kinds are seedless. The kinds with mixed flesh have seeds in proportion to the quantity of dark flesh.

Time of Ripening. The first Persimmons (in August) are Zengies; the whole crop does not come on at this time, however, but continues to ripen for sixty days. Nos. 23 and 129 come in soon after the first Zengies, ripening their whole crop together. No. 129, although not a large fruit, is a good shipper, an excellent fruit, and perhaps the best early market sort. No. 72 begins ripening very soon after Zengi, and, like the latter, does not ripen up at one time, but continues for two months. Following 23 and 129, early in September, come the first Okames, continuing to ripen for a month. Hyakume ripens from the middle to the last of September, the bulk of the crop ripening together, which is also true of Yemon, which ripens next. Tane-nashi ripens with Yemon and Hachiya with Okame, Yeddo-ichi early in October, Costata later in the month, and Tsuru latest of all, often hanging on the trees until midwinter.

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

Costata. Medium size; conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter 2⅜ inches longitudinally and 2⅝ inches transversely; skin salmon-yellow (distinct); flesh light yellow, dark flesh and seeds occurring seldom; astringent until ripe, then very fine; one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper. Tree distinct, a rapid, upright grower; foliage luxuriant; the most ornamental of all.

Tane-nashi (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size. (See page 23.)



Yeddo-ichi (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size. (See page 23.)

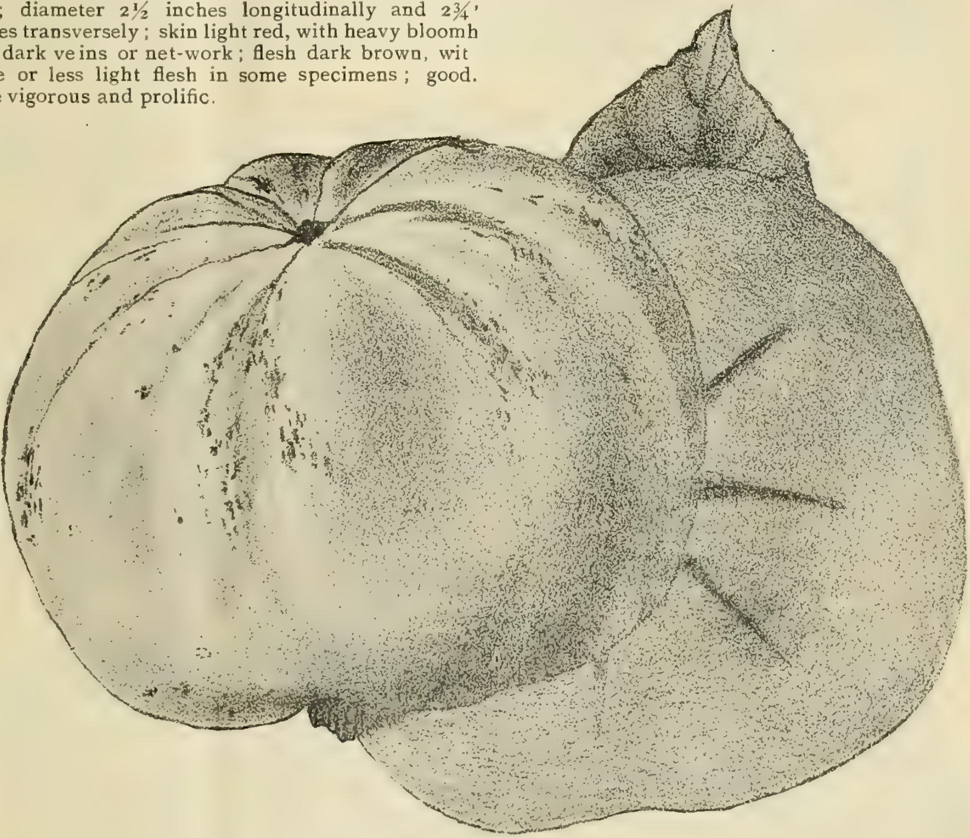
Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with sharp point; very showy; diameter 3¾ inches longitudinally and 3¼ inches transversely; skin dark, bright red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh deep yellow, sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very good. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous and shapely; bears fairly well, but is not as prolific as some. (See cut, page 20.)

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter 2¾ inches longitudinally and 3⅛ inches transversely; skin light buffish yellow (distinct), nearly always marked with rings and veins at the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, not astringent; good while still hard; a good keeper; one of the best market sorts. Tree of good growth and a free bearer. (See cut, page 21.)

Okame. Large, roundish oblate, with well defined quarter marks, point not depressed; diameter 2⅜ inches longitudinally and 3⅛ inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, translucent appearance; the most beautiful of all; light clear flesh when ripe, with light brown center around the seeds, of which it has several; loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Taber's No. 23. Medium, oblate, flat or depressed point; diameter 1¾ inches longitudinally and 2⅜ transversely; skin rather dark red, with peculiar stipple marks; flesh very dark brown, sweet, free from astringency; seedy; good. Very prolific.

Taber's No. 72. Medium to large, roundish oblate to roundish oblong; a squarish, box-like outline; diameter 2½ inches longitudinally and 2¾ inches transversely; skin light red, with heavy bloomh and dark veins or net-work; flesh dark brown, wit more or less light flesh in some specimens; good. Tree vigorous and prolific.



Yemon (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size. (See page 24.)

Taber's No. 129. Medium, roundish, flattened at base; has a small but well-defined point at the apex; diameter about 2½ inches both ways; skin dark yellow-red, with peculiar roughened surface, somewhat resembling alligator leather in appearance and markings, except that the marks are usually very small and uniform; flesh light brown, crisp, sweet, meaty, free from astringency; excellent; a good keeper and shipper. Tree vigorous, prolific, and a regular bearer.

Tane-nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter 3¼ inches longitudinally and 3⅜ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some. (See cut, page 22.)

Tsuru. Large, slender, pointed, longest in proportion to its size of all; diameter 3⅜ inches longitudinally and 2⅜ transversely; skin bright red; flesh orange-yellow, some dark flesh around the very few seeds; astringent until full ripe, then the quality is good. The latest of all to ripen. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Yeddo-ichi. Large, oblate; diameter 2½ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with dinted appearing surface and slight depression at end opposite the stem; skin darker red than most varieties, with heavy bloom; flesh very dark brown, verging toward purplish; sweet, rich, crisp; in quality one of the best. Good to eat when still hard. Tree a heavy bearer and very thrifty. (See cut, page 22.)

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter 2¼ inches longitudinally and 3¼ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to dull red mottled with orange-yellow; distinct in color; flesh deep dull red, brown around the seed, of which there are usually a few; some specimens are entirely light-fleshed and seedless; there is no astringency after the fruit begins to soften; quality fine, one of the best. In form some of the fruits have the corrugations converging to the depressed apex, as it is usually figured, but most do not. Tree vigorous and prolific. (See cut, page 23.)

Zengi. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; diameter 1¾ inches longitudinally and 2¼ inches transversely; skin yellowish red; flesh very dark, quality good; seedy; edible when still hard; one of the earliest to ripen. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

BEST STOCK FOR THE KAKI.

Imported trees, as a rule, have proved a failure, the Japan or Kaki stock upon which they are "worked" not being well suited to this country. Not only are the imported trees badly mixed as to varieties, and upon stocks that do not take kindly to our soil and climate, but they are usually very deficient in roots. The native Persimmon is a perfect stock for the Kaki in this country, and we use it exclusively.

APRICOTS.

This fruit, which has met with so much success in California, has never been planted extensively in the South. There are one or two varieties, lately originated in Florida, that seem better adapted to the extreme South than either the older, common kinds or Russian varieties, all of which we have tested.

Japan. This variety was imported by ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, while Minister to Japan. It is said to be one of the largest and best in cultivation, and has succeeded admirably in Southern Louisiana. Fruit large, bright yellow, fine flavor; probably an acquisition.

Royal. This variety is held in the highest esteem in California, both for shipping in a fresh state and for drying. Fruit large, oval; color of skin dull yellow, tinged with red on the sunny side; flesh pale orange color, firm, juicy, rich and vinous; freestone. Ripens in July. One of the best for cultivation in all sections where the Apricot thrives.

Santa Fe. This valuable variety originated about ten years ago on the shore of Lake Santa Fe, in Alachua county, Florida, but it is only within a short time that it has been propagated and introduced. Our attention was first called to this variety by Baron H. von Luttichau, of Earlton, Fla., and after investigating its merits we are confident in the opinion that it is well worthy of propagation. The original tree has borne good crops annually for several years past, while the common kinds grown in the same vicinity fail to fruit It generally blooms late enough in the spring to escape danger from frosts, and yet matures its fruit very early in the season —the last of May or early June. Fruit medium in size, round, somewhat flattened; yellow, with reddish brown dots; flesh whitish yellow; freestone; quality best. Tree extremely strong grower, of open habit.

Of the many varieties of Apricots which we have tested in our experimental grounds at Glen St. Mary (and we have tried most of the leading kinds grown in this country), the Santa Fe has given incomparably the best results. In bearing qualities it is much more reliable than any of the varieties from other sections, most of which, when planted here, fail to fruit with any certainty.

Santa Fe Apricots.

FIGS.

Figs do well almost everywhere in Florida and many other Southern states. They require but little cultivation, and this should always be shallow, as the roots run very near the surface. No family in the South should be without at least a few trees of this delicious fruit.

Black Ischia. Medium; blue black; very good.

Blue Genoa. Medium; bluish black.

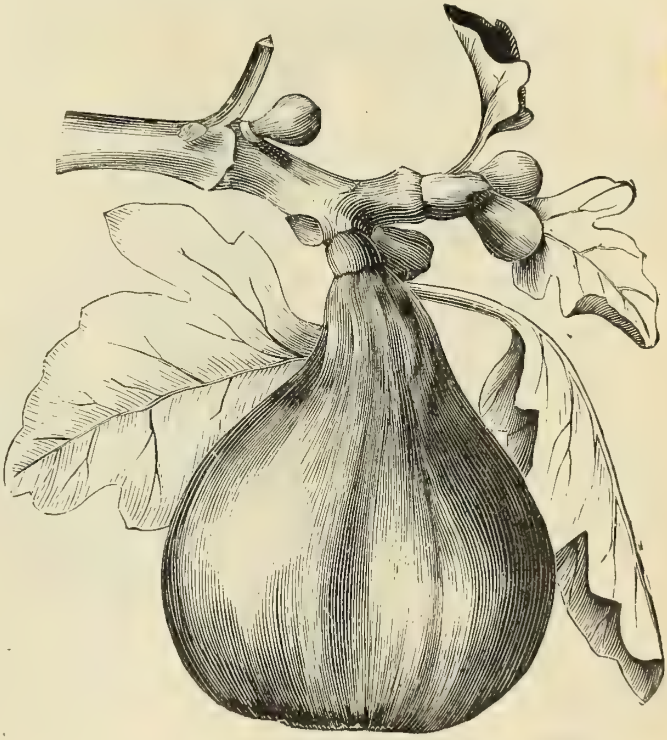
Brown Turkey. Medium; brown; very sweet and excellent; prolific; one of the best sorts.

Brunswick. Very large; color violet; quality excellent; very reliable. Bears young, often fruiting in the nursery rows, and is very productive. One of the best known and most popular varieties.

Celestial. Medium to small, very sweet, and of the best quality; color pale violet; a vigorous grower and productive; one of the hardiest sorts, and is more reliable further North than the others.

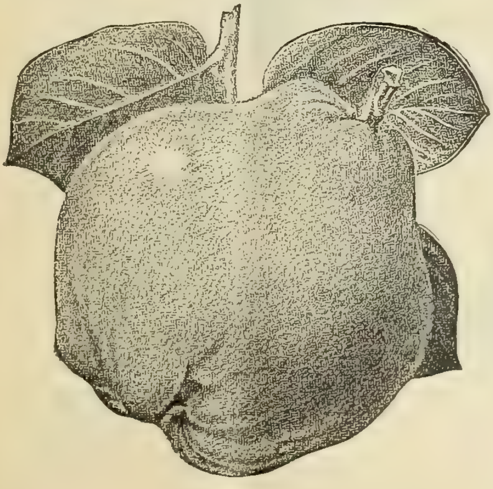
Green Ischia. Green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific.

Lemon. Medium to large, yellow, sweet; a profuse and early bearer; very desirable; trees of this variety have been known to yield from 10 to 12 bushels annually for many years in succession.


Lemon Fig.

QUINCES.

This well known fruit is produced, with a considerable degree of success in many localities in the Lower South. The Chinese Quince flourishes farther South and on lighter soils than other varieties, while its enormous fruit constitutes one of the curiosities of horticulture.


Champion Quince.

Angers. Large, pear-shaped; a strong, rapid growing sort.

Champion. A new variety, highly recommended; fruit large and fine; a heavy bearer.

Chinese. Oblong, of extraordinary size, often weighing over two pounds; flesh tender; one of the best.

POMEGRANATES.

The Pomegranate is quite hardy throughout the Gulf states; it is a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, producing a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers; it bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by all who know it. It should be more generally planted.

Purple-Seeded. Large; rind thin; juice cells surrounding the seeds (the edible portion of the fruit) dark ruby or wine color; sprightly, vinous, and of the best quality; superior to any other variety in cultivation, so far as we know.

MULBERRIES.

Mulberries form an economic food for swine and poultry, though for this purpose their real value is not yet fully appreciated. The more acid varieties are much esteemed by some for the table. Many vinyardists and orchardists plant Mulberries to tole the birds, which leave other fruits ripening at the same time for the Mulberries, which they prefer.

Downing. A subacid berry of good quality; not as prolific as some sorts; a strong, upright grower, with beautiful foliage; valuable as an ornamental or shade tree, as well as for its fruit.

Hicks. Fruit sweet and rather insipid; very productive; tree grows rapidly and bears young; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose.

Multicaulis. (*Morus multicaulis.*) The Silk Worm Tree. A very vigorous tree, extensively used for purposes of propagation, and for feeding silk worms; we can supply trees or cuttings in quantity.

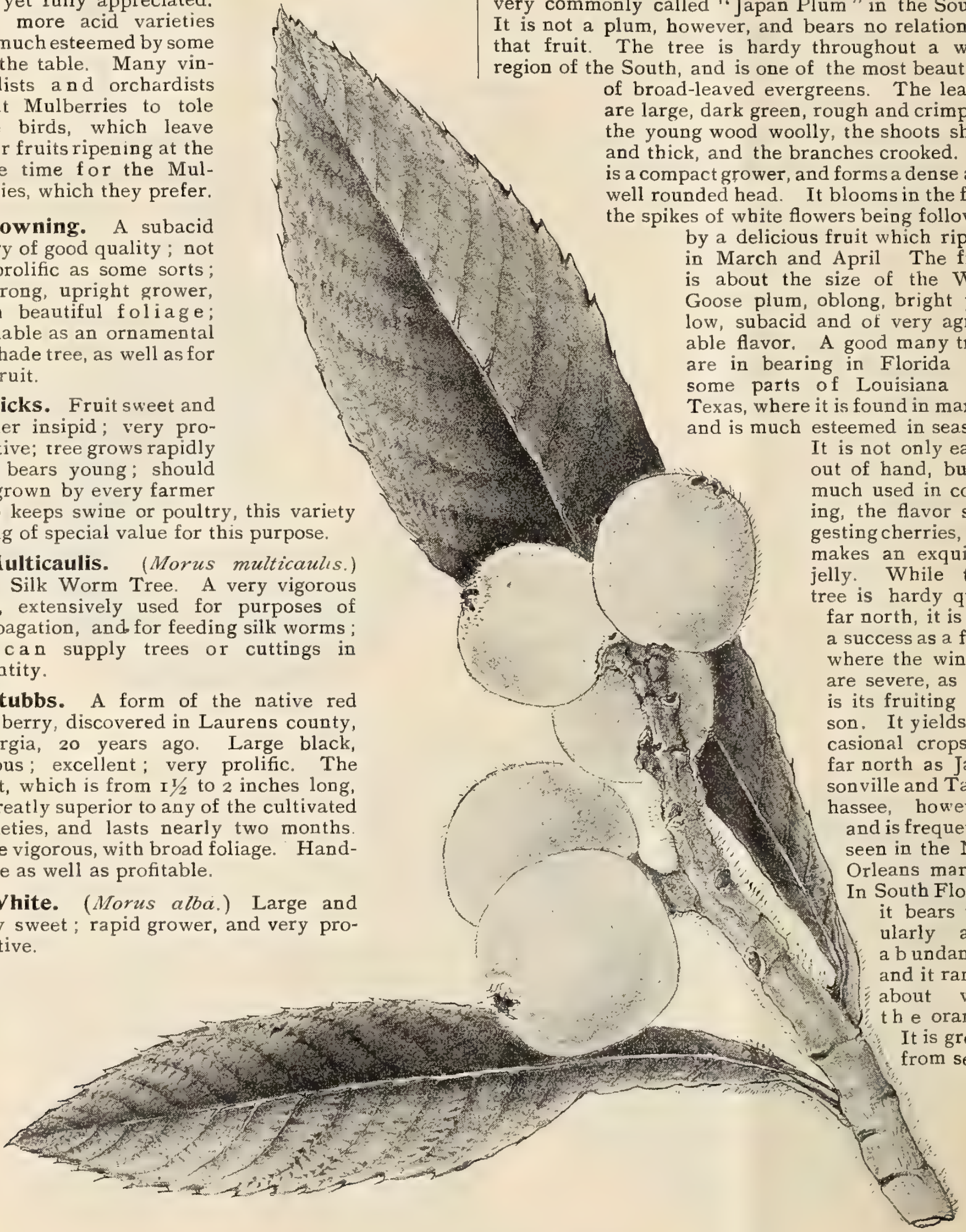
Stubbs. A form of the native red Mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, 20 years ago. Large black, vinous; excellent; very prolific. The fruit, which is from 1½ to 2 inches long, is greatly superior to any of the cultivated varieties, and lasts nearly two months. Tree vigorous, with broad foliage. Handsome as well as profitable.

White. (*Morus alba.*) Large and very sweet; rapid grower, and very productive.

LOQUAT.

(JAPAN MEDLAR.)

This fruit—the Biwa of the Japanese—has been very commonly called "Japan Plum" in the South. It is not a plum, however, and bears no relation to that fruit. The tree is hardy throughout a wide region of the South, and is one of the most beautiful of broad-leaved evergreens. The leaves are large, dark green, rough and crimped; the young wood woolly, the shoots short and thick, and the branches crooked. It is a compact grower, and forms a dense and well rounded head. It blooms in the fall, the spikes of white flowers being followed by a delicious fruit which ripens in March and April The fruit is about the size of the Wild Goose plum, oblong, bright yellow, subacid and of very agreeable flavor. A good many trees are in bearing in Florida and some parts of Louisiana and Texas, where it is found in market and is much esteemed in season. It is not only eaten out of hand, but is much used in cooking, the flavor suggesting cherries, and makes an exquisite jelly. While the tree is hardy quite far north, it is not a success as a fruit where the winters are severe, as this is its fruiting season. It yields occasional crops as far north as Jacksonville and Tallahassee, however, and is frequently seen in the New Orleans market. In South Florida it bears regularly and abundantly, and it ranges about with the orange. It is grown from seed.



Loquat (Japan Medlar). Reduced.

OLIVES.

Picholine Olive.

Scattered through the Southern coast region, there are many old Olive trees, some of them planted a century ago. At Dungeness, near Fernandina, in Georgia, just across the line from Florida there is a grove of four hundred trees, planted in 1801, by General Nathaniel Green, of Revolutionary fame; some of the trees have a diameter of over 2½ feet, and are 40 feet high. They went through the freeze of 1886 practically uninjured, and seem good for another hundred years. A thousand barrels of Olives have been taken from this grove in one season. Since the Olive industry developed into large proportions in California, considerable interest has been taken in this fruit in Florida and the coast country. A good many trees have been planted, although we do not think anyone has yet ventured a large orchard. The trees come into bearing rather slowly, and the result of these later plantings is not yet determined. The trees seem perfectly at home here, and are hardy considerably farther north than the orange. Of unique growth and delicate, ashen-grey hued foliage, they form a valuable addition to our trees for ornamental planting.

Nevadillo Blanco. This is the Olive generally grown in the south of Spain, producing the finest oil of commerce. Fruit medium; deep black; tree a rapid grower, and an immense bearer; branches weeping. Makes a very good pickle. November.

Picholine. A medium sized fruit, elongated, larger at the stem end; skin fine; color changes from light green to wine-red, then to red-black; pulp abundant, flesh of a dark red color; pit small. The Picholine is widely known in the Olive regions of Europe, and also in California. The tree is hardy and a regular bearer. It is highly esteemed and cultivated for both oil and pickles. It is a very delicate Olive, and as a pickle is very highly prized for table use.

GRAPES.

A number of years ago, as the result of various unsatisfactory experiments, horticulturists unanimously condemned Grapes, except the Muscadine varieties, as a failure in Florida; and the same thing was largely true in the Gulf states generally. Later trials reversed this decision, and many varieties are now grown successfully. In Florida the Niagara, Diamond, Delaware, Ives, Surprise and other varieties are extensively grown, large quantities going forward annually in car-load lots to Northern markets. In the Texas coast country Grapes are attracting considerable attention, as well as in the intervening strip along the Gulf.

In our test vineyard we have fruited over 30 varieties, the best of which are given below, the list embracing those which have given most satisfactory results in the various Grape sections of this region.

The Muscadine, or Bullace Type. The varieties of this Southern race do not flourish in the North and West, but grow and bear prodigiously everywhere in the South; they are not shipped to any considerable extent, but are grown for home use, and large quantities are sold in the local markets. They are also extensively planted for wine making. Of the Muscadines we offer three varieties—Scuppernong, Flowers and Thomas, described below. They do not require pruning, and should be planted at least 20 feet apart and allowed to run upon an arbor. The vines are free from disease, bear heavy crops annually, and the fruit is highly esteemed wherever known.

Berckmans. A cross between Clinton and Delaware, much resembling the latter; bunch larger than Delaware, shouldered; berries one-third larger than Delaware, of same color, and equal in quality to that favorite variety. Middle of July.

Brighton. Highly extolled by nearly every one who has grown it; a most excellent Grape, and has succeeded admirably here. Bunches medium; berries large and reddish; skin thin; a very desirable table variety. Earlier than Delaware.

Champion. One of the earliest of American Grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in near-by markets, but it is too tender and perishable for long shipment. Bunches medium; berries medium, round, blue-black; quality fair; vine healthy and vigorous.

Niagara Grape. Half size.

Concord. An old favorite, valuable for home use and near-by markets; too tender to transport a long distance. A heavy bearer; adapts itself to all sorts of training; apt to ripen unevenly in this latitude. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; vigorous. July.

Cynthiana. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy and productive; bunches large, long, compact, shouldered; berries small (larger in the Lower South than elsewhere), bluish black, vinous, sweet, juicy, high flavored. Makes a fine, dark red wine; also a good table Grape. Late.

Delaware. Held in high estimation wherever grown; succeeds well here. A moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established. Bunches small to medium; berries small, skin red or pink, and very thin; sweet, juicy, vinous; quality best. July.

Diamond. A new white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is prolific, very thrifty and vigorous. Seems well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and market; it has succeeded finely in South Florida.

Diana. Bunches medium, compact, occasionally shouldered; berries medium, round, pale red, with lilac bloom; flesh tender, with some pulp, sweet, juicy, with some musky flavor. July.

Eaton. A strong-growing seedling of the Concord. Bunches smaller and berries larger than the parent variety; black; skin rather thick, covered with heavy bloom; flesh juicy, with some pulp, though tender; a showy fruit. Early.

Flowers. Bunches composed of 15 to 20 large, purplish black berries; sweet, vinous. August and September.

Herbemont. (*Warren, St. Augustine.*) Bunch large, shouldered; berry small to medium; very juicy, without pulp. Of same class as Norton and Cynthiana. One of the best in the Lower South. Late.

Ives. Generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market. One of the hardiest; a strong grower, it is very productive and the fruit stands shipping well; bunches large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of fair quality. A popular wine Grape. June.

Jefferson. Bunches large, shouldered, compact; skin thick, red, with fine bloom; flesh meaty, spicy, aromatic. A superior table and market Grape July.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh sweet; quality good. Its remarkable size and fine appearance, together with its good shipping qualities and earliness, have given it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. Early.

Norton. In description and characteristics it is much the same as its twin sister Cynthiana. Late.

Perkins. Bunch medium, compact; berry medium, oblong, whitish green, with tinge of red and a white bloom when fully ripe; quality good. A strong grower. Early.

Salem. (*Rogers' No. 53.*) Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the best of the Rogers grapes, and succeeds well here.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of 8 or 10 very large berries, bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet, with peculiar, agreeable musky flavor; quality excellent. August and September.

Surprise. Vine a stronger grower than any other Labrusca or Hybrid; wood light colored and short jointed; leaves large, thick, distinctly lobed; bunches large, long, compact, seldom shouldered; berries very large, slightly oblong, dark purplish brown, very little pulp; brittle and spicy; quality very fine. Erroneously called Black Hamburg, as grown by many in this state. July.

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed 8 or 10 berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, sprightly. One of the best of the Muscadines. August and September.

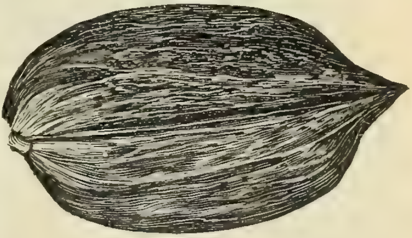
Wilder. (*Rogers' No. 4.*) Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with the Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy, and a good bearer. Regarded as one of the best black Grapes, and on account of its size and beauty very valuable for market.

Worden. Bunch large, shouldered; berry large, black; skin thin; flesh sweet. A seedling of Concord, which it much resembles, except that it is distinct in quality; regarded as a better Grape and a few days earlier.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

PECANS.

The Pecan grows finely all through the South, some of the oldest and most profitable groves being in the Gulf region of the Lower South. This is one of the few nuts especially well adapted to the peninsula of Florida. They come into bearing in 8 to 10 years, after which they yield abundantly and are profitable. While large trees do not readily survive removal, small trees are transplanted with safety. The most experienced growers prefer to set one or two-year-old trees to planting the seed where the trees are to stand permanently, and many of the best groves have been made in this way. The prejudice against cutting the tap-root of the Pecan is without foundation; the absurd claim that cutting the tap-root in transplanting the small tree injures its subsequent bearing qualities is abundantly refuted by the many thousands of transplanted trees now bearing heavily. It is also untrue that it is more difficult to make trees live where the tap-root has been cut in the usual way in the process of lifting the trees. The real secret in transplanting without loss lies in cutting the top back heavily. In our own planting we cut the top off entirely, clear back to the crown, and as a result we do not lose any, and in a year's time we get by this method a larger top than we would have obtained if the top had been allowed to remain or had been simply shortened.



Pecan.

Paper Shell. Produces a very large nut of fine quality; shell very thin, as the name indicates. Our trees are grown from the finest selected seed.

Turner. Trees of this variety on our place have been in bearing for years. The nuts are of fine quality, of large size, and the trees bear abundantly.

WALNUTS.

The Japan Walnut is of recent introduction in this part of the country; a number of specimens have been growing in Florida and the lower coast country for some years, however, and so far seem well adapted. The trees have been growing in California for a quarter of a century. In that state the trees come into bearing in eight years from the seed. Luther Burbank says that it is of easy culture, accommodates itself to a great variety of soils and conditions, and grows with great vigor; it should be multiplied by seed, as it reproduces itself perfectly true. It is not a variety of the well-known English Walnut, but an entirely distinct species.

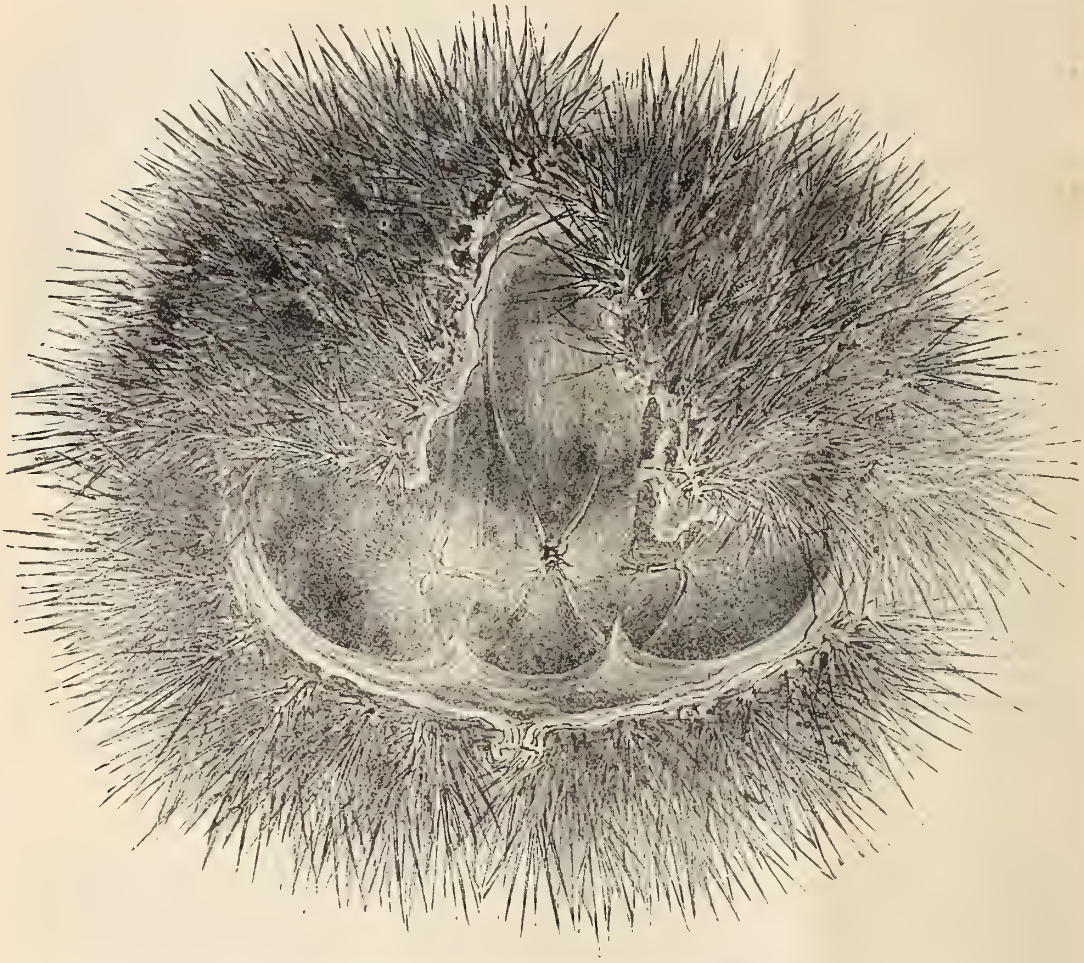
California Paper Shell. A variety of the English Walnut or Madeira nut, bearing an oblong shaped nut, with a very tender shell well filled with a rich kernel.

English. The well-known Madeira Nut of the shops. In regions where it is adapted, a fine, lofty tree, with spreading head, bearing crops of excellent nuts, enclosed, like our native Black Walnut, in a simple husk. Our trees are grown from seed, the thinnest shelled nuts to be had being secured for this purpose.

English Walnut.

Japan. Produces in abundance nuts considerably larger than the common Hickorynut, which are borne in clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is thicker than the shell of the English Walnut, which in a general way it resembles, but is not as thick as that of the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, and can be removed entire. The tree grows rapidly and attains a very large size, with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, of a charming shade of green.

Japan Walnut.



Japanese Mammoth Chestnut. Natural size.

CHESTNUTS.

The Japan Mammoth Chestnut has been fruited in Florida and the Lower South long enough to determine its merits, and may be set down as one of the best of the many good things in horticulture that have come to us from Japan. The nuts are of enormous size, much larger than the large Spanish variety, and many times the size of the ordinary American Chestnut. A number of trees are fruiting in this state, and bear regular and heavy crops.

Our trees are home-grown. The imported trees are worthless, as they are badly grown, and the few stubs of roots left are bruised, so that they require nursing for a year or two to bring them to life.

Japan Mammoth. Bears bright colored, clean-looking, sweet nuts of fine flavor and immense size; the burs sometimes contain as many as five large nuts. The tree is similar in habit and growth to the Spanish Chestnut, and makes a very handsome tree. Many of the trees bloom in the nursery the second year from the seed, and we have seen them loaded with nuts at four years old.

ALMONDS.

Sultana and **Princesse.** Two of the finest varieties grown; the soft-shelled Almonds of commerce consist principally of these two varieties.

CITRUS FRUITS.

Among citrus fruits we have heretofore confined ourselves mainly to the Satsuma Orange. To meet the increasing demand, particularly for trees upon the hardy trifoliata stock for planting in the more northern regions of citrus growing, we include this season a comparatively full list of citrus fruits. This list has been selected with great care, and we believe includes the best of the leading and most desirable sorts. The stock offered has been grown by ourselves throughout. All the varieties listed can be supplied upon trifoliata stock, and the varieties of oranges, mandarins, pomelos and lemons also on orange stock.

THE TRIFOLIATA.

The trifoliata (*Citrus trifoliata*, *Limonium trifoliatum*, *Ægle sepiaria* and *Citrus triptera* of botanists) has, during the last few years, attracted more attention among the orange growers and citriculturists of this country, particularly in Florida and the sub-tropical region of the Gulf, than any other member of the citrus family. Its value as a stock for other varieties, as well as for hedges, is now well determined by experimental planting, extending over a period of eighteen or nineteen years. Quite extensive orchards of the Satsuma and other varieties of the orange on trifoliata stocks have been planted during the past two or three years in Texas, Louisiana and Florida.

Size and Characteristics. Unlike most of our cultivated citrus fruits, it is not a hybrid, sport or derived sort, but a primitive, wild species, reproducing itself without variation from the seed. It is a native of Japan, where it grows wild, and has been long used as a stock for cultivated varieties of the orange. There are many young trees in the Gulf states from 10 to 15 feet high; in Japan it attains a height of 20 to 25 feet, and it is probable it will grow as large here. R. Maitre, of New Orleans, writes (June 11, 1894): "In 1875 I obtained two small plants, 1-year-old cuttings, about 3 inches in size. I planted them two years afterward in the open ground; at this present time the two plants are about 15 feet high and wide, flowering and bearing profusely every season." On June 4, 1894, Prof. W. C. Stubbs, Director of the Louisiana Sugar Experimental Station, refers to recently cutting down a trifoliata tree "4 inches in diameter and from 15 to 20 feet high."

It is deciduous, has dark, glossy green, trifoliate leaves and is thickly studded with stout thorns. It bears young, in 4 to 6 years from the seed, the fruit being inedible. The habit of growth is peculiar, being very angular and distinct. The illustrations we give convey an accurate idea of its growth and appearance.

Hardiness. Dr. G. Devron, of New Orleans, says: "Having been one of the first to cultivate the *Citrus trifoliata* in the open ground in the United States, and perhaps the first to see it bloom and produce fruit in this country, I must say that I know of no variety of the citrus family that can be more neglected, more exposed to extremes of temperature, or to excesses of moisture and dryness, with so much impunity. In the 17 years I have had this citrus under observation, I have never found an injurious insect on the tree, or its leaves, flowers or fruit."

Stands a Low Temperature. "Its deciduousness increases its hardiness; being dormant in winter and the circulation of sap very limited, rupture to the cells and death to the plant by a freezing temperature is nearly impossible in any of our Southern states"—again we quote Dr. Devron. H. E. Van Deman, when U. S. Pomologist, referring to its ability to endure cold, said: "Grows well outdoors here at Washington." William Saunders, Superintendent Gardens and Grounds, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "This species will stand a zero temperature" Prof H. J. Weber, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, writing from Washington on June 15, 1894, says: "There are a number of trees growing in the grounds here that are very thrifty and seem fully adapted to this region. They are about ten years old." On June 11. 1894, R. Maitre, of Louisiana, writes: "I saw it growing splendidly in the court gardens at Baden Baden, Germany, on my visit in 1891." Baden Baden is in the latitude of Montreal and Portland, Oregon. It is hardy in France everywhere south of Paris. But it is not necessary to go out of this country to determine its hardiness, as, throughout the South, and as far north as Washington, specimens have stood the winters uninjured for years.

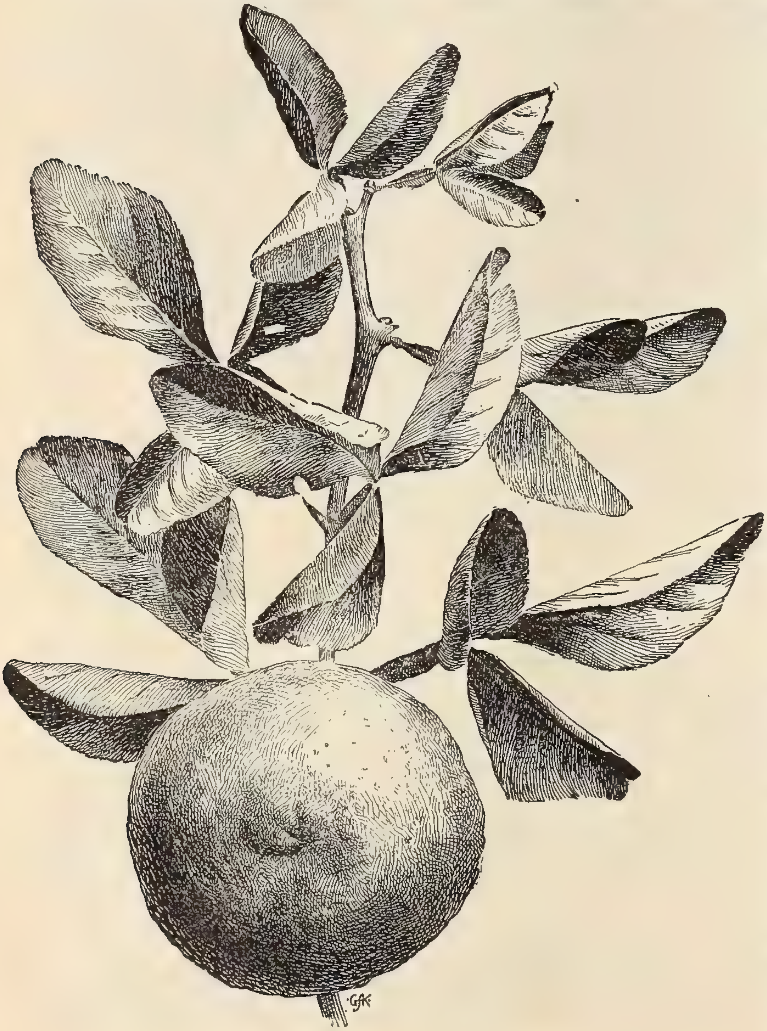
As a Hedge Plant. In Japan it is extensively used to construct impenetrable hedges. W. S. Reddick, of Buras, Louisiana, who has been growing trifoliata extensively, writes on June 10, 1894: "I agree with Dr. Devron that it is a first-class hedge plant, but I put it away ahead of the Osage Orange. It can be confined to a very small space, and with proper training can be made rabbit-proof." "Forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast. It is as hardy as far north as New York city."—*P. J. Berckmans.*

For Ornamental Planting. The ease with which it can be confined within small compass, and trained into almost any shape, makes it exceptionally valuable as an ornamental. While it is bare of leaves in winter, its vivid green stems and unique and peculiar outline gives it a very striking appearance. Its large white flowers are followed by a showy fruit, which hangs, golden yellow, on the trees through the winter.

AS A STOCK FOR THE ORANGE AND OTHER CITRUS.

In nursery, the trifoliata is a rapid and vigorous grower. All varieties of oranges and other citrus take readily upon it and grow off well; and so far as our observations extends, and we have investigated the subject very carefully, are permanently successful and prolific on this stock. Mr. Reddick, from whom we have quoted above, says: "I have had more than thirty varieties of the citrus family on trifoliata, and they all seemed to do well, pomelos especially. They make prolific trees, that commence to bear in about three years from the bud. The fruit cannot be distinguished, either in size, appearance or flavor from fruit grown upon other stocks."

Increases Hardiness. The trifoliata stops growing early in the fall, is entirely dormant in winter, and starts late in spring. Varieties of the orange and citrus fruits worked upon it will stand more cold than upon other stocks; however we explain this effect, the fact remains, demonstrated by experience. While it is, perhaps, not likely that this will result in any very considerable extension of the orange belt northward, planting upon this stock will certainly reduce the frost risk in the northern edge and exposed locations of the orange region; and upon it the Satsuma and others of the hardier sorts can be grown successfully in many places in the Gulf region westward to Texas.



A Fruiting Branch of Citrus trifoliata.

Satsumas on trifoliata, planted at the North Carolina Experimental Station in 1890, were cut down by the March freeze of this year (1894). But even hardy trees are injured by freezing after the sap rises, and this freeze was so late and so severe that pears, peaches, persimmons, etc., were cut to the ground, as well as Satsumas. No claim is made for the hardiness of any orange, even upon trifoliata, as far north as North Carolina, and the fact that the trees refered to stood three winters in this region and only succumbed in common with hardy, deciduous trees, shows their hardiness, rather than otherwise. In the Lower South, north and west of the Florida peninsula, this March freeze did more extensive damage to the fruit interests than any cold snap which has occured since these interests have been developed. Recently planted trees on trifoliata, with buds too young to have mature wood, were damaged in the northern limits of this region and in especially cold spots, but along the coast, in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, but few young trees were touched, and none which were old enough to have formed heads of hardened growth. At several places in Louisiana, from 50 to 60 miles north of New Orleans, in the latitude of Thomasville and Brunswick, Georgia, there are trees of the Satsuma and other varieties on trifoliata (uninjured this spring) which have been in bearing some years. E. L. St. Ceran, of New Orleans, the owner of one of these groves, in a letter received on June 21, 1894, says: "The Satsuma and other Mandarins worked on trifoliata stand the cold much better here (one degree north of the orange belt) than when budded on either the sweet or sour orange stock. The Satsuma on this stock, four years planted, bore as many as fifty oranges to the tree. Plaquemines parish, on the lower coast, is the true orange belt; ten, twelve or more parishes are adapted to orange culture, but the venture is by no means a safe one, owing to the liability of the trees (on ordinary orange stocks) to be entirely cut down by untimely freezes. The deciduous nature of the trifoliata, its almost complete cessation of sap flow in winter and early spring, makes it a most invaluable stock on which to work the orange, especially in the northern tier of counties in Florida and the parishes to the north of Plaquemines, in Louisiana."

Ripens the Fruit Early. Experience thus far seems to indicate that the habit of this stock to harden up early in season hastens ripening, an important item in localities where early frosts are apt to injure the fruit.

Makes Good-Sized Trees. The fact that this stock has been considerably used for the propagation of small Orange trees for house culture, and for grounds at the North, where the trees must be removed indoors in winter, for which it is especially well adapted, has led to the impression that varieties worked upon it were necessarily very much dwarfed. But the orange on trifoliata is by no means such a diminutive dwarf as many suppose. The orange upon trifoliata stock makes a smaller tree than upon orange stock; the sweet orange grows smaller upon sour than upon sweet stock; there is a dwarfing effect in both cases, but in open-ground culture neither makes very small trees. Referring to the famous "Dugat" tree of Beeville, Texas, an orange tree of some unidentified Japanese variety on trifoliata stock, planted in 1885 or 1886, G. Onderdonk says (May 25, 1894): "It is a compact grower, spreading from the ground, and is now 8 or 9 feet high." He adds: "It will not be many years until anybody in southern Texas can give information both as to the orange on trifoliata and the trifoliata itself, so many are being planted." On May 30, 1894, J. L. Normand, of Marksville, Louisiana (60 miles north of New Orleans), says: "I have several varieties of Japanese Oranges worked on trifoliata five years ago; some of them are 8 feet high." W. S. Reddick, of Lousiana, says: "I have had a number of varieties of orange on trifoliata for about nine years; the largest of them have a height and spread of about 12 feet. I do not consider the trifoliata a dwarf; it is more properly a semi-dwarf." A. H. Crane, of Nashua, Florida, reports the Tangerine on trifoliata 12 feet high. Professors Swingle and Webber, of the Sub-Tropical Laboratory, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Eustis, Florida, report a number of Navel trees at that place on trifoliata stock, which they estimate to be 15 feet high, and the remarkable fact about them is that "they bear well, much better than on the orange." Professor Webber says: "These Navels on trifoliata are about seven years old. They are rather smaller than trees of the same age on other stocks, I should judge, though I was not able to notice that this was very marked. The most noticeable feature is that all of them were bearing very heavily" (the Navel is a shy bearer on ordinary stocks), "and Mr. Saunders, the owner, says, they have borne heavy crops for several years."

Low, Spreading Tops. When we consider that trees on this stock usually branch at the ground, and the measurements do not include several feet of stem, they indicate a head of good size, and it appears that the orange and other citrus grow as large as is desirable upon the trifoliata. This moderate size and spreading habit is really a decided advantage. As Dr. Devron says: "This is not an objection but a quality; more trees can be planted in the same space, the fruit more easily gathered, while the trees can be better managed and will be less exposed to damage from wind and storm."

MANDARIN ORANGES.

Oranges of the Mandarin type (*Citrus aurantium nobilis*) are so distinct in fruit and tree from the ordinary sweet orange, with which they are often classed, that we have placed them under a separate head. The fruit of all the varieties is characterized by flattened shape, loosely adhering rind and easily separated segments; fruit and foliage highly and peculiarly aromatic. The trees are somewhat smaller than other oranges, and of unique habit. They are often, and not inappropriately, called Japanese Oranges by propagators; they are the favorite Oranges in Japan, which has given us some of our best varieties.

THE SATSUMA.

This variety was brought to Florida from Japan some years ago by Gen. Van Valkenburg, a former resident of that country. In Japan it is called Oonshiu, and it has been designated by some subsequent importers as "Kii Seedless." When first introduced, at the suggestion of Mrs. Van Valkenburg, it was called Satsuma, after one of the chief cities of the island kingdom; it is now generally known in market and pomology by this name.

Ripens Early. The Satsuma ripens early; we do not mean by this that, like so many so-called early Oranges, it is not too sour and immature to sell if artificially "colored up," but that it really ripens early. In October it is golden yellow on the trees, as bright and fully colored as we are wont to see Oranges at Christmas, and the interior is not disappointing; the segment-sacs—deep, translucent, orange-yellow, the color of ripeness—are bursting full of rich, sweet, exquisitely flavored juice, all its qualities fully developed. It is everywhere an early-ripening sort; just what influence latitude has in hastening maturity remains to be determined. Certain it is that at Glen St. Mary, which is well up in the northern part of the state, but eight miles from the Georgia line, the fruit is ready for market in September and October, and by the last of November has "gone by," is over-ripe, has lost its juices and the high flavor which makes it so exceptionally delicious earlier in season.

Cross-section of Satsuma Orange.

Hardiness, Size, Prolificness. This is the hardiest known variety of the Orange. Its range of adaptability in this particular on the trifoliata we have referred to at some length in speaking of that hardy stock. On the sweet orange stock it can be grown much further north than other Oranges. The orchard of 500 bearing trees at Glen St. Mary is entirely upon sweet orange roots, and the trees have been uninjured by cold. We have had trees in bearing for some years, and, with the exception of one season, when the crop was shortened by late frost catching the bloom, have never failed of a full crop. At ten years, under fairly favorable conditions, the trees on sweet orange stocks will attain a spread of top from 16 to 20 feet, and a height of 8 to 10 feet, and will yield from 3 to 5 boxes. These figures are given from actual measurement. How large the trees will finally become it is impossible to say, as there are no full-grown trees in this country.

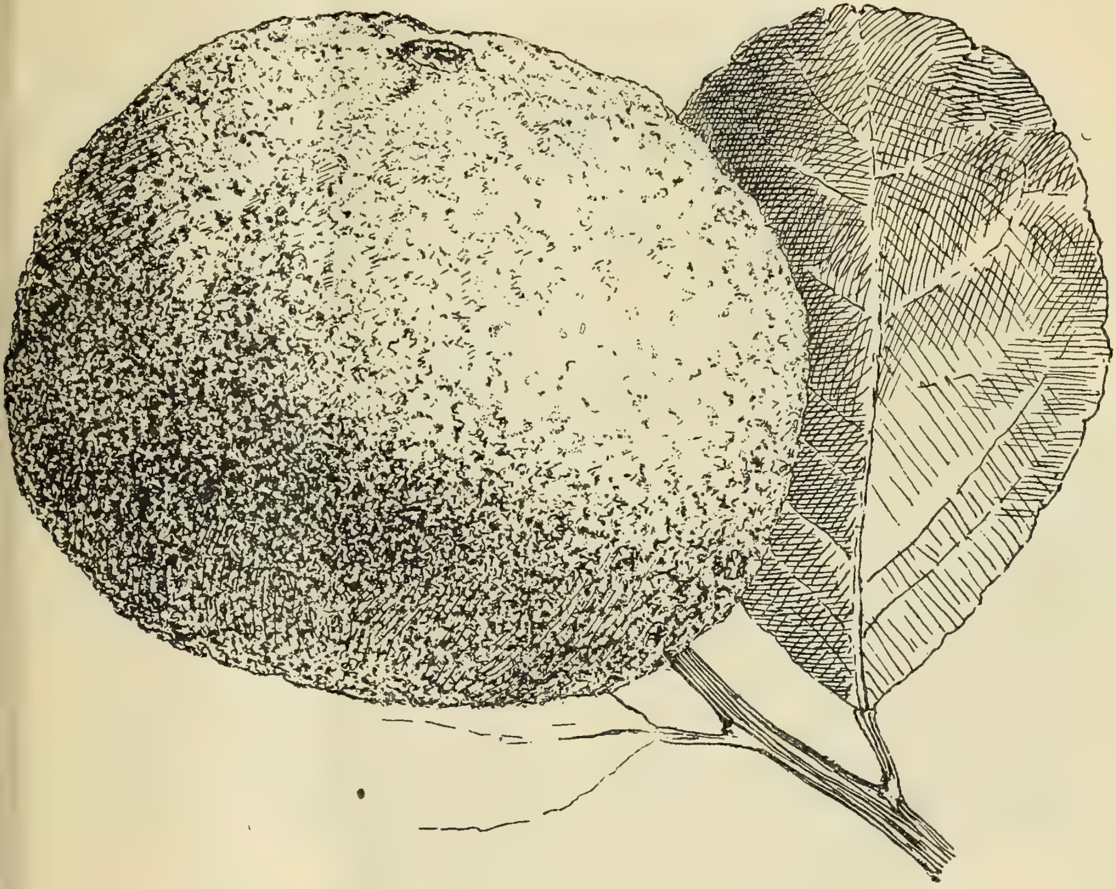
A Good Grower. The impression that the Satsuma is a poor grower has gained some currency. This is erroneous. When the trees are surrounded by proper conditions, no fault can be found in this respect. Our orchard trees *budded low* (buds inserted near the ground) on sweet stocks are vigorous; in fact, when the productiveness of the young trees is considered, they are remarkably strong growers.

As a Money Maker. Among Oranges, the "Japs." rate the Satsuma "best of all," and in this country it certainly heads the list as a money maker. It is becoming known in market, and last season was quoted in most "price currents" during October and November at figures considerably above the top for other kinds. Our last crop netted $2.50 per box *on the trees!* It would have averaged considerably more than this if it had been shipped as early as it should have been. Acting on advice received—"the orange market hasn't fairly opened up, and fancy fruit will not sell yet"—shipping was deferred until October, and prolonged into November. The advice proved misleading, as the earliest prices were the best, and there was a steady falling off as the season advanced. The average net on the trees for all that reached market before the first of November was $3.19 per box. The entire crop, if marketed in October, as it should have been, would have averaged over $3. But the $2.50 actually realized is not a bad figure for the year of lowest prices on record for Oranges. The season previous, the crop sold for $4.30 per box, gross.

OTHER VARIETIES.

While the Satsuma, Tangerine and King are Mandarin Oranges, they are known in market and commonly called by these names, which properly designate the varieties, and in commercial usage and to some extent in pomology, the term "Mandarin" is restricted to a particular strain or type of Oranges of this class, the fruit being lighter in color than other Mandarin Oranges, and the trees having distinct foliage, with willow-like leaves. There are, in reality, a number of varieties embraced in this strain or type, but they differ so little that the name Mandarin is applied to them in common usage as to a single variety. The China, described below, is a Mandarin in this sense, and is one of the best of the several very similar kinds. The Mandarin (China) and Tangerine are too well-known to need comment. They ripen in mid-season, the Mandarin first, followed by the Tangerine; with the early Satsuma and late King forming a succession extending through the season.

Satsuma Orange. Much reduced.



King Mandarin Orange. Natural size.

The King is by many considered the finest of Oranges. It is rich, juicy, and has a high flavor peculiarly its own ; certainly unsurpassed in quality. Although the surface of the rind is uneven and sometimes knotty, the fruit is large and handsome, as well as unique and peculiar, and the exquisite, high coloring of the interior, oranged-red flesh in delicate buff linings, makes it a very attractive dessert fruit. It ripens late, not reaching maturity before April, and commands a high price. In localities where the fruit on the trees is uninjured by cold during winter, no Orange is more profitable. The trees are strong, vigorous growers, and very productive.

King. (Often miscalled "*King of Siam*" and "*King Tangerine.*") Very large ; flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments, like all the Mandarin varieties ; color orange-red ; skin rough, but general appearance fine ; juicy, meaty ; its high and peculiar aromatic flavor is very agreeable ; it has few seeds ; flesh deep red-orange, inner lining of rind and membranes bright buff. March, April and May ; keeps in good condition even later. Tree grows to a larger size than most Mandarins, is an exceptionally strong grower, and very productive. In all respects a superior variety.

Mandarin, China. (Synonyms, *Kid-glove, Tomato, Willow-leaved*, etc.) Medium, flattened, deep yellow ; skin thin ; skin and segments loosely adherent ; flesh dark orange-yellow ; spicy and aromatic. November, December and January. Tree vigorous, prolific, and bears young ; willow-like foliage, with few thorns.

Satsuma. (Synonyms, *Oonshiu, Kii Seedless.*) Medium, flattened ; the color is not red, like the King and Tangerine, but a deeper yellow than the Mandarin ; rind and segments part freely ; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious ; entirely seedless. September, October and November. Tree thornless, and bears young.

Tangerine. The fruit resembles the China Mandarin, described above, in appearance and characteristics, except that it is larger, of bright crimson color, with deeper colored flesh, having an agreeable, aromatic flavor peculiarly its own. December, January and February. The tree is a good grower, and prolific.

BEST STOCK FOR THE MANDARIN VARIETIES.

As before stated, the Mandarins or "Japanese Oranges" seem especially well suited to the trifoliata stock; indeed, pomologists tell us all the Mandarins have been derived from the species *Citrus trifoliata*. The King, Mandarin and Tangerine are very generally grown on the sour orange stock, upon which they thrive. There is a very general opinion that the Satsuma does not succeed as well on the sour as on the sweet orange, and this seems to be borne out by facts. It certainly succeeds perfectly on the sweet stock. We offer all the varieties on trifoliata; also, the Satsuma on sweet and the other varieties on sour stocks.

SWEET ORANGES.

It is manifestly impossible, within the limits of this Catalogue, to consider the hundreds of varieties of Oranges grown, or even to discuss at length the kinds most profitable for general cultivation, which we have selected for extensive propagation, and describe below. While we can supply other varieties than those listed, and shall be glad to give quotations on application; whether early, late or mid-season ripening is desired, or some special quality sought, such as we find in the Bloods or Navels, whatever the planter's object, we are confident the best kind for the purpose will be found among those we have enumerated. We are quite sure the list will be more serviceable, because we have omitted varieties having no advantages over others included, as well as the less desirable sorts.

TIME OF RIPENING.

As has been before stated in these pages, it is impossible to speak with definiteness as to time of ripening, as season, soil and other circumstances affect this to a very considerable extent. The varieties listed may, however, be arranged with approximate correctness, as follows: Very early, following the Satsuma, October, Sanford's Sweet Seville, Boone's Early; early, October and November, Parson Brown; early medium, November and December, Nonpareil, Washington Navel; medium, December, January and February, Homosassa, Jaffa, Ruby; late medium, February and March, Majorca, Maltese Oval; late, March and April, Bessie, Higley's Late; very late, April, May and later, Hart's Late.

Bessie. Medium sized; skin thin, but tough and firm; juicy and fine flavored. Extensively grown by its originator, Dudley W. Adams, president of the State Horticultural Society. One of the most profitable of the late sorts. Holds in perfection until May. Tree vigorous and productive.

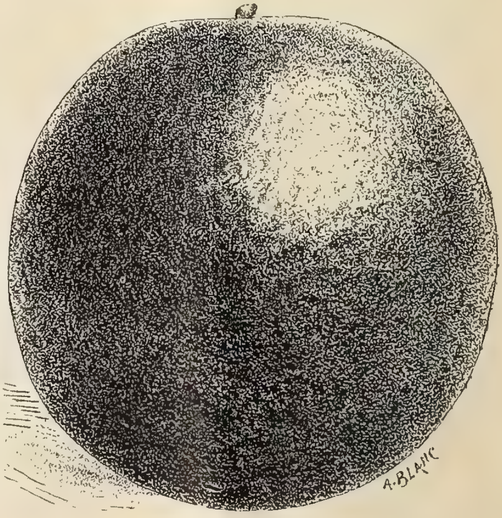
Boone's Early. Medium; skin thin; pulp tender, with very little "rag," and few seeds. Quality excellent. A new variety, which is attracting much attention and being extensively planted. Claimed by its introducers to be "the earliest of all."

Hart's Late. Of medium size, round or slightly oval; smooth; very solid and heavy, the flesh being very firm; flavor when ripe, brisk and racy. Peel of a lightish cast; few seeds. The tree is a very strong, spreading and vigorous grower; the foliage is distinct, having few thorns; prolific. The fruit ripens in May, and hangs on the tree in good condition until August. It is the latest of the varieties cultivated, and one of the best.

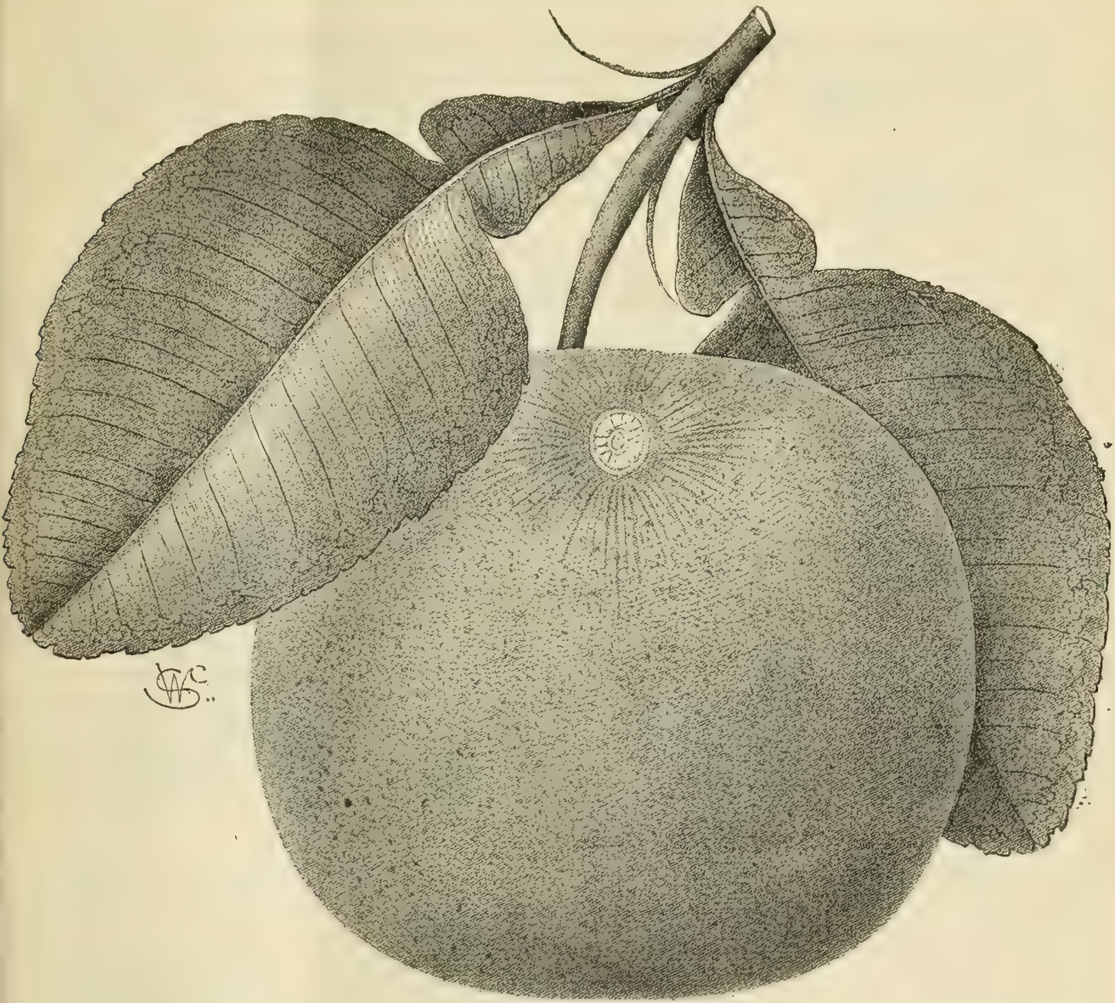
Higley's Late. Medium; round, slightly flattened; thin skin, heavy and juicy; of rich and fine quality. This is one of the best of the late-ripening sorts, and has been extensively planted in some sections. It ripens earlier than Hart's Late, but retains its juices unimpaired until very late. The tree is vigorous and prolific.

Homosassa. Size about medium; round, somewhat flattened; very heavy; color bright; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense; pulp fine, sweet and juicy; flavor full, vinous and sprightly; membranes covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity; keeps and carries well. Quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Jaffa. Medium; peel thin; pulp melting, scarcely any fiber; juicy, rich and of exquisite flavor. In quality unsurpassed, being one of the four or five varieties which head the list in all competitions. The fruit remains on the tree in prime condition for a long period. The tree is a strong, upright grower of distinct habit, practically thornless, and fruits young and heavily.



Homosassa Orange.



Pomelo. See page 38.

Majorca. Medium; round; rich, juicy and sweet; equals Jaffa in quality, its characteristics being similar to that variety. It is a good keeper and shipper. Tree a strong, bushy grower; very robust; foliage very distinct, nearly thornless; a fine bearer.

Maltese Oval. Medium sized; peel smooth, thin and firm; pulp melting; quality best; seedless. Tree thornless, prolific, and bears young; foliage distinct. This variety closely resembles Garey's Mediterranean Sweet; the fruit is indistinguishable from the latter, but the tree, while of similar habit, is a much better grower.

Nonpareil. Size, medium to slightly larger, somewhat flattened; grain fine; pulp melting and tender; juice subacid and vinous; quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific. One of the most desirable of the earlier varieties.

Parson Brown. Size medium; round or slightly oblong; peel smooth, texture fine; quality good. Keeps and ships well. By many considered the best of the early varieties. It begins to ripen in October.

Ruby. Medium sized, nearly round: skin thin but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood red; often the entire pulp gets ruby red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best of the blood Oranges. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer.

Sanford's Sweet Seville. Small to medium; round; a good keeper and shipper; sweetens first of the early kinds; the best of the very early varieties. Tree vigorous and prolific. Possesses the same characteristics as the Early Oblong, but is of rather better quality, and yields usually a third more fruit.

Washington Navel. Like other Navels, bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the summit or blossom end of the fruit; this protuberance is not as prominent as in some varieties of navel Orange. The fruit is large to very large; somewhat oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet and high flavored; an exceptionally luscious fruit without perceptible membranes or fiber in its interior make-up. Ranks first in quality. As usually grown, it is not a heavy bearer, but is said to yield full crops when grown upon trifoliata stocks.

STOCKS.

The foregoing varieties are offered upon both sour orange and trifoliata stocks.

POMELOS. (GRAPE FRUIT.)

One does not need an acquired taste to appreciate the delicous subacid and peculiar flavor of the Pomelo (or Grape Fruit, as it is commonly called). It is growing in favor as a dessert fruit; is already well-known in market, where it commands a high price, and the demand increases year by year. As it is a strong-growing, healthy and productive tree, its culture has proved very remunerative, and it is being extensively planted.

A number of improved varieties have been introduced in recent years, which have a better structure as to seeds and fiber and less of the bitter principle than the ordinary seedling fruit, the latter constituting the bulk of the fruit now being sent to market. It is claimed as an advantage in some of these new sorts that they combine in their flavor the characteristics of the orange and Pomelo. This seems to us undesirable, as the result is a vapid nondescript, and what is sought in the Pomelo is its own peculiar qualities. We have selected the Triumph variety for propagation because, while unsurpassed among the improved kinds in thinness of peel, juiciness, delicacy of structure and absence of bitterness, it is a full-flavored Grape Fruit.

Many prefer a very large fruit; to supply this trade, we grow the Josselyn, perhaps the best of the larger-fruited kinds.

Josselyn. Size large; skin smooth; remarkably juicy, but slightly bitter; hangs on the tree without deteriorating until July. Fruit borne in immense clusters. Very prolific. The original tree, a native seedling, netted its owner $60 in one season.

Seedless. A new sort, widely advertised as the "Seedless Grape Fruit." Claimed to be of superior quality, and having very few seeds.

Triumph. Medium; peel smooth, clear, thin and fine grained; less "rag" than in most Grape Fruit, and fewer seeds; very heavy; juicy and well flavored. There is no bitter in the juice, flesh or membranes surrounding the cells and dividing the segements, and very little in the white, inner lining of the peel. Tree bears young, and is very prolific. One of the best of the imported varieties.

STOCKS.

As a stock for the Grape Fruit, the trifoliata is especially well adapted. We can supply trees on both trifoliata and sour orange stocks.

LEMONS.

"The severe freeze of January, 1886, clearly proved that the very best varieties of imported Lemons can be profitably grown in South Florida, and much attention is now given to this branch of citrus fruit." While commercial Lemon culture is necessarily confined to the more southern regions of the citrus belt and exceptionally favorable locations farther north in the same belt, it is altogether likely that upon the "hardy, dormant-in-winter" trifoliata stock it can be successfully grown, at least in an amateur way, and for home use, throughout a much wider range.

After carefully considering the merits of the Villa Franca, Belair Premium and other leading varieties, we have selected for propagation Sanford's Thornless Sicily, as being, all things considered, unsurpassed, and perhaps the best.

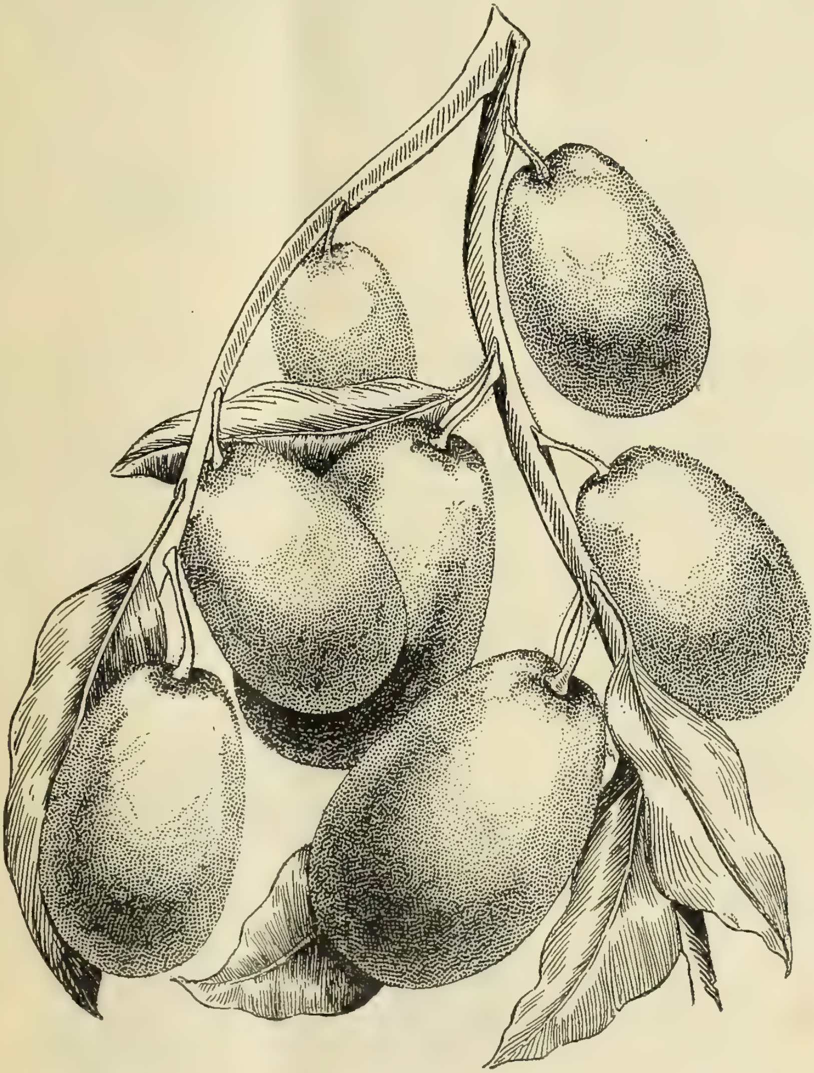
Sanford's Thornless Sicily. Medium; of standard Lemon shape; rind sweet; skin smooth, thin, tough and dense; membranes thin and small in quantity; acid strong and of fine flavor; quality best. Largely grown in California; pronounced by a prominent agricultural chemist of that state, where extensive tests of the comparative merits of varieties have beeh made, superior to any variety he had seen, being richer in quality as well as quantity of acid. Equals the fruit imported from Sicily, when properly prepared for market. A fine grower, nearly thornless; productive and bears young.

STOCKS.

We grow trees on both trifoliata and sour orange stocks.

KIN-KAN, OR KUMQUAT.

This unique and curious member of the citrus family, commonly called Kumquat in this country, is a native of Japan, where it is known as Kin-Kan, which means gold orange; Kumquat is Chinese for the same meaning. In Japan it is exclusively grown upon trifoliata stock; in many horticultural works it is said to grow only upon this stock, which is incorrect, as it has been very generally propagated for some years in this country upon the other stocks upon which oranges are grown, but it is much more satisfactory upon trifoliata, which is especially suited to it. On this stock, in open ground culture, it is a large bush or small tree, sometimes attaining a height of 12 feet. It bears in great profusion a small and very handsome, deep, yellow fruit. There are two kinds, alike in tree and differing only in the size and shape of the fruit. The Marumi bears a round fruit from three quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter; the Nagami, an oblong fruit, somewhat larger. The latter is the kind commonly seen in this country, is rather more desirable on account of the large size of its fruits, and is the one we offer. The whole fruit, rind and all, is eaten, and people become very fond of them. The sweet rind and agreeably acid pulp make a piquant combination relished by most palates. Preserved in sugar or crystalized, the Kumquat, wherever it is known, is deservedly very popular.



Kin-Kan, or Kumquat Oranges (Variety Nagami). (See page 40.)

AS AN ORNAMENTAL.

The trees bear as soon as they have wood enough to hold fruit. Diminutive trees in pots are loaded with flowers and fruit every year. The small, but exquisitely beautiful fruit hangs on the unique and handsome evergreen trees all winter. A small tree, not more than six feet high and five feet through, bore over 2,000 fruits last year, and this is by no means an extraordinary yield. While in ordinary open ground culture the trees grow large enough to yield several (bushel) boxes of fruit, they are easily restricted to dwarf size. These little trees, with compact head, beautiful foliage, and abundant flowers and fruit, are very popular for room decoration. As a window plant at the North, for pot-culture, as well as for gardens and grounds in the orange region, the Kumquat is one of our most valuable ornamentals.

THE KUMQUAT AS A MARKET FRUIT.

Kumquats, which have appeared in our markets to a limited extent during the past few years, have met ready sale at enormously high prices; they brought from $10 to $15 per box last season. At present the supply is entirely inadequate to the demand, and there is every reason to believe the demand will increase more rapidly than the supply. It is a fruit everybody likes upon first acquaintance. Not only is it the most dainty of dessert fruits, but also has the more substantial merit of being highly prized by housewives for cookery and preserving. A number have recently planted Kumquat groves, and the investment can scarcely fail to prove remunerative.

Nagami. Fruit small, about an inch and a half long by an inch in diameter, of a deep orange-yellow color; the delicate peel is sweet and spicy, and the pulp tender and agreeably acid. Tree very handsome and of peculiar growth; the branches are rather slender and willowy, without thorns; leaf small, narrow, oval or almost lanceolate, with blunted apex and petiole without wings. Very productive.

STOCKS.

Our Kumquats are all grown on trifoliata stocks.

OTHER CITRUS FRUITS.

The genus Citrus embraces many hundreds of species and varieties, of which comparatively few are yet grown in this country. The kinds more or less well known here, of less commercial importance than the Orange and Lemon, have been very appropriately styled the "Minor Citrus." The extensive production of the Pomelo (or Grape Fruit) for market merits for it a place with the more important Citrus fruits; the closely related Shaddock, however, which bears the largest fruit of all the Citrus, is one of the most interesting of the Minor sorts. (Although the fruit of the Pomelo is smaller and more refined than the Shaddock, it is much like the latter in both tree and fruit; it is by some classed as of the same species, and by others as a sub-species.) While the Kumquat (referred to at length above) will probably never rank with the Orange, Lemon and Pomelo in commercial importance, it is one of the most valuable of the Minor Citrus, both for its fruit and as an ornamental. The foliage and habit of the Citron are striking and quite different from other species; the flowers are exquisitely scented; the fruit, in addition to its value for preserving, possesses a very grateful and persistent odor, excelling in this particular all its race; a single specimen will fill a room with fragrance for weeks. The acid of the Lime is by many esteemed more highly than that of the Lemon. A few Shaddock, Citron and Lime trees should have a place in every sub-tropical garden.

Stocks.—The varieties enumerated below we offer on trifoliata stocks only.

Citron. (The more recently imported varieties of this fruit have not proved true. We offer the well-known kind commonly called the "Lemon Citron.") Very large; shaped like the lemon; skin irregular and glossy; inner skin thick, spongy and aromatic. Valuable for preserving. The candied Citron of the shops is made from this fruit.

Lime. (*Tahiti* variety.) A strong grower and a very early and heavy bearer. Fruit larger than the Florida or Mexican Lime ordinarily cultivated. Possesses a strong, rich acid. Nearly thornless, or becomes so with age.

Myrtle-leaved Orange. A handsome ornamental species. (See Ornamental Department.)

Otaheite Orange. A small-growing ornamental sort, much esteemed for house culture. (See Ornamental Department.)

Shaddock. The largest of citrus fruits; specimens sometimes weigh as much as 15 pounds. We offer the "Blood" or "Pink" variety. Very large; skin smooth and glossy; rind thick, white, spongy and bitter; pulp blood-red, watery and subacid.

Trifoliata. See full account of this species, page 31.

Mandarin Oranges on trifoliata.
As grown in pots.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

The suggestions given under this head are designed to aid the inexperienced to a proper understanding of the care and culture required by fruit trees; they are, of necessity, brief, and will, of course, be more useful to the amateur than to those who have by years of extensive planting learned the best methods to be pursued.

BEST TIME TO PLANT.

In this region, trees and plants should be transplanted in winter, when they are in a comparatively dormant condition. The earlier they are set in their new positions after this dormant period begins, the better the results. During the cool weather, favorable to this process, the severed roots heal, and the tree gets ready to send out a new root system in advance of its first growth; it becomes "established," and is prepared to put on, and to sustain, a strong growth when spring opens up. If planting be deferred until this dormant time is nearly or quite over, the tree is at a great disadvantage. It must adjust itself to new conditions, and develop root and top all at once. The warm, spring weather is unfavorable to this, and it is in no condition to resist drought or severe cold, incident to the season, which would have no effect upon trees planted earlier. Trees will make a much more satisfactory growth the first year if planted early in the winter. Early planting is always advisable, and trees should be planted early whenever it is possible to do so.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.

If the trees must be kept for any length of time before planting, they should be heeled-in. To heel them in properly, dig a trench about a foot deep, throwing the earth uniformly on one side of the trench; open the box or bale, separate the trees and stand them up in the trench with the stems leaning against the bank of earth that was thrown out in digging; spread out the roots well, and sprinkle the trees (both root and top) with water, then shovel fine earth over the roots until the trench is half full and the roots well covered; now pour on more water, and let the trees stand for awhile until the water has thoroughly saturated the ground and settled away; then fill up the trench with more earth, and pack it down firmly with the feet; after packing with the feet, throw on more loose earth, to act as a mulch and to prevent the surface from drying.

If carefully heeled-in in the above described manner, all deciduous trees (such as Peaches, Pears, Plums, etc.) will keep in good condition until the ground is ready for planting. Evergreens (such as Olives, Oranges, etc.) should be set out at once, if possible; or, if necessary to heel them in, put them in a shady place.

Never let the roots of trees be exposed to the sun, and never let them remain heeled-in for a longer time than is actually necessary. Always keep the roots covered with damp straw, moss or a wet blanket when moving them from place to place.

PREPARING THE GROUND AND TRANSPLANTING.

The land for an orchard should be dry, or at least of such a character as will drain readily, and not hold water on or near the surface for any length of time. If it seems to be rather wet, it can, in many cases, be made suitable for fruit trees by throwing it up into ridges with a plow, and setting the trees on these ridges with the dead (or water) furrows running between the rows of trees in the same general direction that the land slopes.

If the ground has been in previous cultivation, the work of preparing it for trees is comparatively easy. If, however, it be new land, freshly cleared and still full of stumps and roots, more work is, of course, necessary. The removal of all stumps previous to planting is not a necessity, although it adds greatly to the appearance of an orchard and to the ease with which it can be subsequently worked; but whether the stumps are removed or not, the ground, if rough or sour or full of roots, or not in good tilth, should be plowed and harrowed or cultivated freely. The places that the trees are to occupy should then be thoroughly dug over, loosening the soil to a depth of a foot or more over a circle at least three feet in diameter. Two or three handfuls of fine bone meal or ashes spaded into the ground at this time will be advantageous, or one or two shovelfuls of *well rotted* compost, or both; *but never use fresh manure*, unless it is applied at least three months previous to the time of planting the trees.

In planting, two men should work together, one of whom should hold the tree in a perpendicular position, while the other spreads out the roots in their natural position and packs the finest and best pulverized earth obtainable in close contact with every root and fiber. This should be done with the hands. Have the man who performs this part of the work to do it thoroughly; when finished, the earth about the roots should be firm and solid. Be careful not to set too deep; make allowance for the trees settling a little; remember that nearly all trees do better with the base of their crown roots at or near the surface; orange trees in particular must receive careful attention in this respect; their collar should be above the surface.

After having packed the earth around the roots with the hands, pull up a small circle of earth (saucer-shaped, with the tree in the center) and pour in a pail of water; after the water has had time to settle away, see if there are any vacant spaces under and around the crown roots near the trunk; if so, pack them full of fine earth with the hands; then pull on more earth and pack with the feet. After this is done, place around the tree some sods, wire-grass, pine-straw, or something to act as a mulch, and prevent the surface from drying. When set in the above described manner, the ground will keep in a moist and friable condition, and the trees will hardly need any subsequent watering. *Remember that if they are to be watered, one thorough drenching is worth more than a dozen small applications!*

CUTTING BACK AT TIME OF PLANTING.

Most trees need to be cut back at the time of planting. As different kinds require different treatment, we have divided them into classes, and give below some suggestions on the method to be pursued with each. It seldom occurs that trees are cut back too severely at the start; on the other hand, failure to cut back enough is a common cause of unsatisfactory results. In many cases cutting back more severely than we have suggested would be advantageous, if done judiciously and in the line indicated.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PRUNES, APRICOTS AND ALMONDS, if not more than one year old (the best age to transplant), should have every limb cut off smooth, close to the stem, and the top cut back to 18 inches or 2 feet from the ground. Care should be taken to leave three or four well-developed buds on the main stem, just below where the top is cut off. The trees thus pruned look like a row of straight sticks stuck into the ground, and few people have the courage to cut them back as they should. Remember, however, that this class of trees, treated as above, will always make larger and better shaped trees, even at the end of the first season, than if left with all their tops on. They should be headed low, as this protects the trunk from the sun. A tree does much better where its trunk is shaded by its branches, and it is a mistake in pruning to have the limbs high enough to walk or plow under. When the buds commence to throw out from the stems of the trees thus pruned, rub off all but three or four at the top, allowing only that many to grow, and the trees will make a well-formed, shapely head the first season. If the trees seem to be making too open a growth (not thick enough top), they can be easily thickened up by simply pinching off the ends of the tender new growth occasionally during the first summer.

PEAR, APPLE AND JAPAN PERSIMMON TREES, if one year old, should be treated much the same as peaches plums, etc. If two years old and well-branched, cut off the top of the tree and ends of the branches, leaving only a few buds on each branch; be careful to trim in such a way that the last bud that is left on each limb shall be an outside bud; this will tend to make the growth of the tree more open than if this terminal bud were left on the side of the limb next to the stem of the tree.

FIGS will make a more satisfactory growth the first season by severe pruning at both ends. Cut off the mass of fibrous roots to within a few inches of the main root, and then cut off the top of the tree entire. This pruned root will throw up a shoot and make an astonishing growth if well treated, and will almost invariably outgrow the tree that is left with both top and roots intact.

ORANGES AND OTHER CITRUS TREES. Evergreens, as a rule, should be defoliated. In transplanting Oranges and other Citrus Fruits, it will be found advantageous to remove the leaves. "One year," straight-stemmed trees should be cut back at least half their length. Branched trees should have their main stem well shortened and the laterals cut back nearly to the stem.

OLIVES AND LOQUATS should have a large portion of their leaves removed, or the branches shortened-in nearly to the stem.

TEXAS UMBRELLA AND WALNUTS do not require cutting back when transplanting.

PECANS. See "Pecans," under "Nut-Bearing Trees."

MULBERRIES should be cut back 2 to 4 feet in height, according to whether it is desired they should branch high or low.

QUINCES should be cut back about the same as peaches, and tied to stakes the first year to keep them straight. They have a tendency to sucker from the trunk, but by rubbing these suckers off occasionally, the Quince can be made into a tree instead of the bush form that they assume if neglected.

GRAPES. Cut off all the top, leaving only three buds; then plant the roots, leaving two of the buds above ground. When these two buds start out in the spring, rub off the smaller or weaker one and let the strongest grow. One year after planting, cut this vine back, leaving three strong buds near the ground; when these start to grow, rub off all but the strongest one and train it to a stake; when it gets about 2½ feet high, pinch off the top and keep all suckers and branches rubbed off but the two top ones, which should be trained to a trellis of some kind, wire being the best. The second year after planting, cut off all the growth that has been made, to within 10 inches of the main stem; the third year cut of nearly as much as was cut off the second year, but leave a trifle more wood each succeeding year as the vine advances in age. The above does not apply to varieties of the Muscadine type, which do not require pruning; they should be set further apart than other kinds, and trained on an arbor.

FERTILIZING.

Growth is the important point the first year, and, while a little bone meal or compost can be advantageously applied when setting the trees, the most of the fertilizing should be done after the tree has become well fixed in the ground and growth commenced. Nothing will give such quick results in the way of fertilizing as some of the well tested commercial fertilizers, which are rich in ammonia and phosphoric acid. Any standard "complete" fertilizer prepared for growth (rather than fruit), and therefore containing a high percentage of ammonia, will promote an early and vigorous tree growth. A pound of this to the tree, evenly scattered over the surface of the ground for a distance of three feet from the stem in every direction and raked in well, will soon be recognized by the tree. The first application to these newly-set trees having been made, say in March, a second one of about the same amount in July will prove advantageous, and with good cultivation will transform medium-sized nursery trees of peaches, plums and other young bearing fruit trees, into a bearing size and condition by the end of the first season, after which time fertilizers containing a larger per cent. of potash should be used in making subsequent applications. All kinds of trees are greatly benefited by the use of bone meal, ashes and cotton seed meal. Remember, however, if cotton seed or cotton seed meal is used, that it has to undergo a rotting process in the ground before becoming available as plant food, and that it should never be placed in direct contact with the roots. Well-rotted manure and composts are always good for fruit trees, and should be plowed in shallow.

In fertilizing fruit trees, certain general principles should be borne in mind. Growth is the first consideration. Ammonia is essential to growth. The soil must be in a proper condition as to ammonia supply to make the application of other elements effective. Phosphoric acid and potash will not produce results where there is insufficient ammonia. While ammonia, in the form of commercial fertilizer, is a valuable special-purpose application, it is impracticable to maintain an adequate supply in this way. A fertile soil is an ammonia-producing laboratory. A soil rich in vegetable-mould or humus possesses the ammonia-producing quality in an eminent degree. Mulching the surface is an efficient, and in orchard culture often a feasible method of bringing about this condition. A "thin" or exhausted soil can be "brought up" by applying fertilizer to succulent crops to grow and decay upon the soil. The primary object of fertilization should be to maintain this ammonia-producing condition in the soil. Special applications are then effective, and the orchardist will soon learn to apply them in quantity and quality according to the needs of the trees—to fertilize by indication. A good general rule for fertilizing bearing orchards is to apply a potash-phosphoric-acid fertilizer in the late fall or early winter (November or December) for fruit; and for growth, an ammonia fertilizer in early spring (February), and perhaps again later.

CULTIVATION.

For all young orchards we recommend frequent and clean cultivation up to midsummer, combined with the system of fertilizing above recommended. After July 15 we would cease cultivation, and either sow the land down to cow peas or let it grow up to crab grass; if there are peach trees in the orchard we would not recommend cow peas, on account of their liability to root-knot. Let the crop of grass or cow peas grow the remainder of the season and die on the ground, and plow them in in the winter; this will give additional fertility to the soil, and also serve a good purpose in shading the ground in the meantime. *Never plow under a heavy crop of grass, cow peas or other green stuff, in a Southern orchard in midsummer.* If it is desired that two crops should be raised on the same ground, one of fruit and one of farm crops, it can be done if all conditions are favorable, but one or more of these conditions are apt to be lacking at some time during the season; they are, plenty of fertilizer, plenty of cultivation, and plenty of water. Unless these conditions can be governed, it is better to divide the land and give farm crops one part and orchard the other. Don't expect to receive the best results from an orchard by saving a crop of hay from the same land, where both trees and grass have nothing to depend upon but the natural fertility of the soil. Space limits us to a few general propositions on fertilization and cultivation, which must be modified in their application according to circumstances. We are without books treating these subjects for this region; but the details of successful methods may be obtained from our excellent horticultural journals and the proceedings of our efficient horticultural societies.

INSECTS, DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

Nearly all kinds of trees have their insect enemies, and although, as a general thing, a tree that is well fed and properly cultivated will come off victorious over all these insect enemies, still, if they become troublesome, it is not best to entirely ignore their depredations.

PEACH BORER. This is a small white borer or grub, which hatches on the bark of the tree just at the surface of the ground and punctures the bark, eating the inner bark and sap-wood. If the earth is pulled up around the trees in March to the height of one foot, and allowed to remain so until November and then leveled off again, the moth that lays the eggs will have to deposit them so high on the trunk of the tree that the bark will be too hard for the young borer to puncture. Repeat this process (hilling up in March and leveling off in November) each year, and but little trouble will be experienced from borers. This is both simple and effective. Stiff wrapping paper tied around the trunk of the tree is said to answer the same purpose.

ROOT-KNOT (*Anguillulla*). Has been somewhat troublesome of late years, particularly on peach trees. The small roots of the trees on which this microscopic insect has worked possess a peculiarly knotty appearance, resembling a string of beads. There is no known remedy for this insect, except to give the tree liberal fertilizing and thorough cultivation. Trees which have had liberal treatment in this respect, and are in good condition, are seldom seriously affected by its attacks; and trees not too badly affected will outgrow it if properly fertilized and cultivated. This insect appears to be very fond of the roots of cow peas, and land that has been recently planted in these peas is liable to be infested with root-knot. Do not plant cow peas among peach trees. It is not a permanent pest, as it usually disappears the second or third year after it first makes its appearance.

PLUM CURCULIO. This is a small, dark brown beetle that punctures the fruit of plums (and sometimes apricots and nectarines) soon after the blossoms fall and the fruit is fairly set. The beetle lays its eggs in the puncture, and after a short time this egg hatches into a grub which destroys the fruit. One method of treatment is to spread a sheet under the tree and jar off the curculio by hitting the tree a quick, sharp blow with a wooden mallet; this should be done early in the morning (before sunrise if possible), and followed up every few days for a month or more, commencing as soon as the blossoms have fallen. Burn all the insects and stung fruit thus collected, and little or no damage will result from the curculio. Another effectual method of treatment is to spray the tree, soon after the blossoms fall, with a solution made by dissolving one pound of Paris green or London purple in 200 gallons of water.

PEAR-BLIGHT. For best method of treatment, see "Pears," under "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits."

ENEMIES OF THE GRAPE. A spray of kerosene emulsion or the London purple or Paris green mixtures referred to above will destroy the leaf-folder. For mildew, dust with flowers-of-sulphur or spray with Bordeaux mixture. For black rot, spray with Bordeaux mixture.

ORANGE INSECTS. There are several kinds of scale insects which prey upon orange and other citrus trees. A spray of kerosene emulsion is very effective in destroying them. More recently the rosin wash, for which the recipe appears below, has been quite extensively used as a spray for scale insects, and has proved even more effective than kerosene emulsion. The mites which cause the fruit to rust are easily destroyed by repeated sprayings of sulphur solution washes (see recipe below); the latter will also destroy the so-called "red spider."

RECIPES.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Dissolve 1 lb. of sulphate of copper in 1 gal. of hot water; in another vessel slake 1 lb. of rock lime in 1½ gals. of cold water; when cool, pour in the copper solution and strain. Add 2 gals. of water before using.

KEROSENE EMULSION. Dissolve 1 lb. of whale oil soap in 1 gal. of boiling water and add, while hot, 2 gals. of kerosene; churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of thick cream. Add 30 gals. of water before using as a spray.

ROSIN WASH. Place 20 lbs. of rosin, 4$\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. caustic soda (98 per cent.) and 3 pts. fish oil in a large kettle, and pour over them 15 gals. of water. Boil until the rosin is thoroughly dissolved. Pour into spray tank and dilute by adding 135 gals. of water. Apply in a rather coarse spray.

SULPHUR SOLUTION. Mix 30 lbs. of pulverized sulphur with 12 qts. of water. Stir well and add 20 lbs. of 98 per cent. caustic soda (or 33 lbs. of 60 per cent.) and mix. A reaction takes place, the mixture becoming ot, turning brown and finally becoming liquid; this liquid should be diluted to 20 gals. and barreled for . For application, still further dilute, using from 1 to 2 qts. to 50 gals. of water.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
1 by 1	43,560
2 by 2	10,890
3 by 3	4,840
4 by 4	2,722
5 by 5	1,742
6 by 6	1,210
7 by 7	888
8 by 8	680
9 by 9	537
10 by 10	435
11 by 11	360
12 by 12	302
13 by 13	257
14 by 14	222
15 by 15	193
16 by 16	170
17 by 17	150
18 by 18	134
19 by 19	120
20 by 20	108
25 by 25	69
30 by 30	48
35 by 35	35
40 by 40	27

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Peaches	18 to 20 feet each way
Plums	15 to 18 feet each way
Pears, Le Conte	30 to 35 feet each way
Pears, General Varieties	20 to 25 feet each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 feet each way
Apples, Standard	18 to 20 feet each way
Oranges, General Varieties	30 to 35 feet each way
Oranges, Satsuma	18 to 20 feet each way
Apricots	15 to 20 feet each way
Grapes	8 to 10 feet each way
Grapes, Muscadine type	18 to 25 feet each way
Quinces	12 to 15 feet each way
Figs	12 to 15 feet each way
Pecans	30 to 40 feet each way
Olives	25 to 30 feet each way

Spraying Grapes.

Part II.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

As the thousands of acres of fruit trees which have been planted, comparatively recently, throughout the South begin to yield substantial results, the orchardist seeks to beautify his surroundings with trees and flowers and greenery. Nothing adds more to the comfort of life than a pleasing home landscape to delight the eye and gratify the æsthetic taste. In this genial Southern clime nature responds quickly and generously to the hand of art. The grounds about the villa afford a limitless field for artistic creation, and the cottager, by a little effort and trifling outlay, can environ his abiding place with loveliness.

Heretofore our Catalogue has been confined almost exclusively to fruits. Each succeeding year inquiries from our patrons for ornamental trees and plants become more numerous. We have added a department of "Ornamental Trees and Plants," embracing a good many roses and a limited number of other desirable ornamentals, to which we shall add from year to year.

ROSES.

While our list of Roses is not extensive, it has been carefully selected from tested varieties, with a view to including those of greatest thrift and vigor and most satisfactory flowers in Florida and the Southern coast region. Most of the varieties offered have been grown for some years in our own Rose gardens.

Selecting Varieties. In filling orders for Roses, when not instructed to the contrary, we reserve the privilege of substituting. It is a difficult matter to select from a descriptive list a collection of Roses which will subsequently prove satisfactory, unless one has some experimental knowledge of the merits and adaptabilities of the different varieties as grown in this part of the country. Some of the best kinds in other sections are very poor here; on the other hand, varieties little esteemed elsewhere give the best results in this region. When desired to do so, we shall be glad to place our knowledge on the subject at the disposal of our patrons in making selection for them, and we would suggest that in most instances the best results can be obtained in this way.

Antoine Mouton. (Hybrid Perpetual.) A vigorous grower and early bloomer, bearing flowers of extraordinary size and fullness, which are very fragrant. Bright clear pink, reverse of petals silvery rose.

Archduke Charles. (Bengal.) Brilliant crimson-scarlet, often marbled with lighter shades.

Banksia alba. (White Banksia.) Same as the Yellow Banksia, except that the flowers are white.

Banksia lutea. (Yellow Banksia.) Clusters of diminutive but exquisitely beautiful yellow flowers. The Banksia is entirely hardy in the South, where it is one of the most satisfactory climbers. It is as strong and rampant as the native Cherokee Rose, but does not throw up suckers from the roots like the latter; the foliage, which bears little resemblance to that of other Roses, is striking and exceptionally handsome. In spring it is a mass of yellow bloom.

Bon Silene. (Tea.) Deep salmon-rose, illumined with carmine; highly scented. Valued for its buds, which are large and of fine form and color. Very strong and robust in this section, and bears profusely the year round. An old favorite.

Bougere. (Tea.) Extra-large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet tea scent; color bronze-rose or violet-crimson, delicately shaded with lilac. Vigorous, and a profuse and constant bloomer. An old sort, but one of the most desirable.

Captain Christy. (Hybrid Tea.) Extra-large, flat flowers, very full and regular; the color is a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening toward the center to rosy crimson. Vigorous; a free and perpetual bloomer; one of the best in our own gardens.

Catherine Mermet. (Tea.) Buds very large, globular, the petals recurved, showing to advantage the bright pink of the center delicately shaded with amber and fawn. A strong grower and good bloomer.

Cecile Brunner. (Polyantha.) Salmon-pink, with deep salmon center; admirable in bud and flower.

Charles Lefebvre. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Reddish crimson, sometimes with a shade of purple; very velvety and rich. Continues to bloom throughout the year. One of the most satisfactory of its class in this section.

Cheshunt Hybrid. (Hybrid Tea.) Extra fine, large flowers, very double, full and perfect form; delightfully fragrant; color ruby-crimson, passing to rich maroon; a strong grower.

Chromatella. (*Cloth-of-Gold.*) (Climbing Noisette.) Clear bright yellow; good form and substance; large, very full and double; very sweet; a constant and profuse bloomer; much prized in the South as a pillar or veranda Rose.

Clothilde Soupert. (Polyantha.) This lovely Rose resembles the Tea Roses so closely that it is called a Tea Polyantha. The flowers are borne in clusters, and are of large, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double, and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale creamy yellow, delicately flushed with silvery rose, sometimes ivory white, exquisitely tinted with pale salmon, and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant. It is a particularly handsome Rose, always greatly admired. The bush is a vigorous and compact grower, and a continuous and remarkably profuse bloomer.

Coquette des Alpes. (Hybrid Noisette.) Medium-sized white flowers tinged with blush.

Coquette des Blanches. (Hybrid Noisette.) Delicate white or flesh-colored flowers of medium size.

Cornelia Cook. (Tea.) Pure creamy white, sometimes tinged with pale lemon and blush; very fine and double.

Clothilde Soupert.

Devoniensis. (Climbing Tea.) On account of its whiteness and sweetness often called the Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink; possesses an exquisite and entirely distinct fragrance. This is one of the most magnificent of Roses in this region; it is an exceptionally strong grower and vigorous climber, and bears profusely and constantly flowers of very large size and great beauty.

Douglass. (Bengal.) Dark, cherry-red; very handsome in bud.

Duchesse de Brabant. (Tea.) Exquisite shell-pink, tinged at the edges with carmine. The buds and opening flowers are very beautiful. The flowers hold their form and color for a long time after being cut. In coloring it is unsurpassed, perhaps unequaled by any pink Rose. It is strong and vigorous, and blooms profusely the year round. One of the best for this region of the South.

Duke of Edinburgh. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Dark velvety maroon; medium size, full regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

Etoile de Lyon. (Tea.) Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow at the center; the flowers are very large, very double and full, and delicately fragrant. Unequaled among yellow Roses in this region, except by Marechal Niel, which it much resembles in its flowers. In the North it is styled a rival of Perle des Jardins, but it is much larger and

Etoile de Lyon.

more satisfactory than the latter here. Makes a vigorous, lusty bush, and blooms profusely at all seasons. One of the best.

General Jacqueminot. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Large, globular flowers of a rich crimson-scarlet color.

Gloire de Dijon. (Climbing Tea.) Large, globular flowers, in color combining rose, salmon and yellow.

Gloire Lyonnaise. The only yellow Hybrid Perpetual; it cannot be called deep yellow, but rather a pale shade of chamois or salmon-yellow, deepest at center, and sometimes passing to rich, creamy white, finely tinted with orange and fawn; the flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses, and are large and full and delightfully sweet.

Golden Gate. (Tea.) Large, full, creamy white flowers, tinged with golden yellow.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. (Multiflora.) Medium-sized flowers, varying in color from white to crimson, and borne in immense clusters in great profusion. In season the vine is a mass of pink and white. A vigorous climber of rampant growth, like the Banksias and Woodland Margaret, and speedily covers an unsightly object with a mass of green.

Isabella Sprunt. (Tea.) Bright canary-yellow; large, beautiful buds.

James Sprunt. (Climbing Bengal.) Deep cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The most satisfactory of the dark red everblooming varieties in this section. The cut flowers keep for a remarkably long time in perfect condition. It is a moderate climber, makes a good pillar Rose, and while not as profuse as some, the exceptionally brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons.

John Hopper. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full. A stout, strong grower and free bloomer. Bears a succession of flowers extending through the season, and is one of the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals in this region.

Jules Finger. (Tea.) Bright, rosy scarlet, shaded with crimson; large and full.

Jules Jurgensen. (Climbing Bengal.) Large, full, finely formed flowers of a magenta-rose color. In habit and characteristics the vine resembles James Sprunt. One of the best here.

Lamarque. (Climbing Noisette.) White, with sulphur center. A profuse and constant bloomer.

La Reine. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Beautiful clear bright rose; very large, of fine, full form; very fragrant. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals in this section.

La Princess Vera. (Tea.) Rich, ivory white, shaded and veined with coppery yellow.

Louis Philippe. (Bengal.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not as valuable for bouquets as some varieties, as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut, it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers. There are always flowers, and nearly always quantities of them.

Louis Richard. (Tea.) Coppery rose, the center sometimes deep red.

Luciole. (Tea.) Carmine-rose, tinted with saffron-yellow; buds long and well-shaped.

Mad. Bravy. (Tea.) Creamy white, large, full, of symmetrical form and great fragrance.

Mad. Camille. (Tea.) Large, very double and full; rosy flesh, changing to salmon-rose.

Mad. de Vatry. (Tea.) Red, shaded with salmon. A choice Rose of bright color and good form in bud and flower.

Mad. de Watteville. (Tea.) Salmon-white, each petal bordered with bright rose, like a tulip.

Mad. Elie Lambert. (Tea.) Large, globular, well-formed; rich creamy white, tinted with yellow nad bordered with rosy flesh.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz. (Tea.) Large, globular flowers, very full and sweet; color pure white, the edge of petals tinged with carmine. The flowers have the exquisiteness and delicacy of its parent, Duchesse de Brabant. One of the most satisfactory here.

Mad. Lambard. (Tea.) Large and full flowers, varying from rosy salmon to rosy flesh.

Mad. Plantier. (Hybrid China.) Pure white, above medium size, full flat form. A spring bloomer; very strong and vigorous; excellent for massing or hedges.

Mad. Welche. (Tea.) Pale yellow, with coppery yellow center; large and full; distinct.

Magna Charta. (Hybrid China.) Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flowers extra-large, fine form, double and full. A spring bloomer. Makes a large, vigorous bush, and while it blooms but once a year, the size, beauty and number of its flowers make it well worth growing. Well adapted here.

Malmaison. (Bourbon.) Flesh, shaded with fawn; large, full, of flat form.

Marechal Niel. (Climbing Noisette.) Deep yellow; very large, very full, globular form; delightfully fragrant; the finest of all yellow Roses. In the North this Rose is of delicate constitution, and requires careful treatment to get good results. Here it is at home; a strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection.

Marie Ducher. (Tea.) Rich salmon-yellow, with fawn center; large size, very full, somewhat flat; very double and sweet. A strong-growing, free-blooming sort, of excellent habit.

Marie Van Houtte. (Tea.) Pale yellow, the edges of petals often lined with rose.

Meteor. (Hybrid Tea.) Rich, dark, velvety crimson, retaining its color well; very handsome in the bud.

Mignonette. (Polyantha.) Large cluster of perfectly formed miniature Roses; pink, changing to white.

Papa Gontier. (Tea.) Dark, carmine-crimson, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower; buds very fine.

Pearl Rivers. (Tea.) Large, ivory white, shaded with a clear rose. Beautiful peach-red buds.

Perfection des Blanches. (Hybrid Noisette.) Pure white flowers, full and double, very fine; a constant bloomer. One of the best of its class, which includes Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches and Perle des Blanches.

Perle d'Or. (Polyantha.) Nankeen-yellow flowers, in large clusters. A small growing sort.

Perle des Blanches. (Hybrid Noisette.) White, of the same general character as Perfection des Blanches.

Perle des Jardins. (Tea.) Canary yellow; large, full, well-formed flowers; a good sort, but the preference must be given to Etoile de Lyon, which it much resembles.

Prince Albert. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Beautiful bright crimson; very large, full and fine.

Safrano. (Tea.) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon and apricot-yellow, which is always bright and clear, and does not fade or shade off into dull and undesirable tints, as is the case with so many kinds. One of the most exquisitely colored of Roses, and exceedingly beautiful in the bud. In this latitude it makes a vigorous, strong bush, and bears an abundance of flowers at all seasons. One of the best.

Sombreuil. (Tea.) Creamy white, often tinted with pink; large, full and well formed.

Souvenir d'un Ami. (Tea.) Rose, tinged with salmon; very large, full and highly perfumed.

Sunset. (Tea.) Rich golden amber, tinged with ruddy copper; large, full and well formed.

Triomphe du Luxembourg. (Tea.) Buff-rose; large, good in the bud; desirable.

White Bon Silene. (Tea.) Like the well-known Bon Silene, except that the color is white.

Woodland Margaret. (Climbing Noisette.) Medium-sized white flowers of fair quality, sometimes tinged with blush. A constant bloomer and vigorous climber.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS CITRUS TREES.

We enumerate below four varieties of the citrus that have especial value for ornamental planting in gardens and grounds in the orange region, and in the case of the trifoliata, much farther North. Each of them is widely advertised for house culture at the North; as they all bloom and bear young and profusely, and are easily restricted to small size, they are especially well adapted for this purpose. While commonly spoken of and advertised as oranges, the "Kumquat orange," "Otaheite orange" and so on, with the exception of the Myrtle-leaved, which is a variety of the bitter orange (*Citrus Bigaradia*), none of them are, properly speaking, oranges, but each a distinct but allied species of citrus. While in common with the orange they all possess the general characteristics of fruit and foliage of the genus, each is quite distinct and unlike anything else in the citrus family, and especially interesting by reason of unique peculiarities.

Varieties of the orange and other citrus "worked" upon the Otaheite make small trees or bushes which bear young and heavily. The bearing, dwarf orange trees in the gardens of Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, at Jacksonville, Florida, which attracted so much attention prior to the "big freeze" of 1886, were on Otaheite stocks. Speaking of the Otaheite, a prominent Ohio florist, who has propagated it successfully and extensively, says: "I consider the Otaheite orange one of the most satisfactory and interesting pot plants for house culture, as it stands as much bad treatment as a common geranium, and, if treated reasonably fairly, will make one of the most ornamental plants in any ordinary room. I had a plant photographed with twenty fine oranges upon it which had been grown in a dwelling room entirely."

Kumquat. A small tree or large bush, bearing in great abundance a beautiful and edible fruit about the size of a pigeon's egg. See description and account under "Citrus Fruits."

Myrtle-leaved Orange. A handsome dwarf tree, bearing in large clusters a flat fruit looking like a small Mandarin orange. Foliage dark, glossy green, and the graceful pendent branches are thickly studded with small leaves. Form and habit different from those of any other citrus, and very striking.

Otaheite Orange. A precocious dwarf species, extensively grown at the North as a house plant. The small trees yield a profusion of beautiful flowers and fruit. It resembles the lemon somewhat in fruit and foliage. The tender new growth is tipped with purple, and the pure white flowers are shaded with violet. It has been used to some extent as a stock for dwarfing the orange in locations not subject to severe frosts. Very desirable as an ornamental.

Trifoliata. A unique and interesting species, hardy as far North as Washington. Much esteemed as an ornamental, both for open ground and house culture. See extended description, under "Citrus Fruits."

Flowering Twig, Citrus trifoliata.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agave Americana variegata. (Variegated Century Plant.) A very handsome variety; center of leaves green, with broad, white stripes on the margin. Hardy here.

Camphor Tree. (*Cinnamomum Camphora.*) A broad-leaved evergreen, yielding the camphor gum of commerce. Is perfectly well adapted to this region, grows vigorously, makes a large tree, and is exceedingly handsome. Hardy throughout Florida and most of the Gulf states. Leaves and berries are very aromatic. It is a rank grower, thrives in the poorest soil, and is much sought for.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina. (Ornamental Grass.) "This is one of the most beautiful and distinct hardy plants in cultivation. Unlike other variegated plants, this has its striping or marking across the leaf, instead of longitudinally. It grows from 5 to 7 feet in height, forming a most striking and graceful plant, resembling nothing else we know of. The expanded flower-spike resembles the ostrich plume, and when dried will last for years. Entirely hardy. Whether used as a single plant or for groups on lawns, it has no equal."

Grevillea robusta. (The Australian Silk Oak.) A beautiful shade and lawn tree. Hardy throughout a wide region in Florida, where it grows vigorously. Bears handsome fern-like leaves and golden yellow flowers. Rapidly attains large size, and is as decorative as a palm.

Grevillea robusta.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina.

Loquat. A beautiful, medium-sized, broad-leaved evergreen tree. The thick, leathery, lanceolate leaves are a pleasing shade of blue-green, covered with brownish down on the under surface. Equals *Ficus elastica* as a decorative plant. (See full description, under "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.")

Magnolia grandiflora. The well-known "Magnolia" of our native forests. The most magnificent of our broad-leaved evergreens. The trees bloom when quite small. The flowers are very large, pure waxy white and of the most delicious fragrance.

Olive. Evergreen foliage, distinct in form, color and habit. A desirable ornamental tree. (See full description, under "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.")

Prunus Pissardii. The purple foliage retains its deep color through the warmest weather, and the leaves remain on the trees until midwinter. This most beautiful of purple-leaved trees bears a bright crimson fruit of fair quality, ripening in June. (See full description, under "Plums," in department of "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.")

Texas Umbrella Tree. A sub-variety of the China tree; of remarkably fast growth; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. One of the handsomest deciduous trees grown, and cannot be surpassed as a shade tree.

Part III.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

TO CUSTOMERS.

The "Information," "Suggestions" and "Conditions" given below are intended for the enlightenment and guidance of patrons, and should be read carefully before ordering.

INFORMATION

For purchasers, as to our stock and methods:

Location. The Glen St. Mary Nurseries are one mile southwest of Glen St. Mary, Baker county, Florida, a station on the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, 30 miles west of Jacksonville.

Invitation to Visitors. We take pleasure in showing our stock to persons wishing to purchase, and, if notified in time, will meet visitors at the station on arrival.

Purchasers Who Cannot Inspect the Stock can rely upon all orders and correspondence receiving our personal attention. We make every possible endeavor to give satisfaction to each customer.

Quality of Stock. Our soil and natural conditions are exceptionally favorable to the growth of fine stock, which receives painstaking care, and is marked, graded and packed under a system which secures accuracy. Our reputation has been built upon the high standard of quality in the stock sent out, and patrons can depend upon receiving vigorous, healthy, well-grown, well-rooted specimens, true to name.

Packing. The stock is boxed or baled, whichever best meets the requirements of the shipment, and is packed in the best possible manner. This insures safe carriage for long distances, and in case of unexpected delay in transit, purchasers can rest assured that their stock will keep for several weeks without injury. Shipments are annually made to the most distant parts of the United States, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, and invariably arrive in good condition.

Cost of Transportation. Upon another page will be found a table showing the express and freight rates to many principal points, from which the approximate cost of carriage to most places can be easily computed.

No Agents. We employ no agents, and no one is authorized to represent us, or to sell stock for us. We hold ourselves responsible only for trees purchased direct from the nurseries. Stock sold to nurserymen and dealers must be resold by them upon their own responsibilty.

Prices. Our prices on some kinds are less than last season. Pears and plums particularly, which we grow in very large quantities, have been very considerably reduced. We cannot sacrifice the quality of our products to compete with inferior stock ; but, propagating upon a large scale and by improved methods, we have reduced the cost of production to a minimum, and we believe discriminating purchasers will agree that our prices are very low for high-class stock. Value as well as price should be considered in purchasing trees. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Well-developed root and top, vigor, stamina and productiveness are essential, and depend upon proper conditions and methods of propagation and growth in nursery. Tree-planting for profit involves years of outlay, care and waiting. No planter can afford to handicap himself by beginning with inferior specimens.

The Shipping Season. We do not begin shipping until the trees are in proper condition for transplanting, usually about December first, continuing until March. Our trees and plants are all open-ground grown, and cannot be lifted during the growing season ; therefore, we do not send out stock, except during the shipping season.

Complaints. While, as above stated, we use every precaution to prevent errors, by any possibility should cause for complaint arise, we shall deem it a favor to have it reported at once, and will see that it is corrected.

SUGGESTIONS

To facilitate the execution of orders and promote subsequent satisfactory results:

Order Early. We have touched upon the very great advantages of early planting, under the head of "Care and Management of Fruit Trees." Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of ordering

ORDER SHEET.

Before MAKING OUT YOUR ORDER, read carefully remarks "To Customers," page 53. Our Customers will oblige us by using this sheet in ordering.

Date, ... *189*

G. L. TABER, Glen St. Mary, Florida:

For amount enclosed, $ .... *send me by* ....
(Write here, "Freight," "Express," or "Use your discretion.")

the Trees and Plants designated below:

Remittances can be made by Draft on Jacksonville or New York, Money Order on Jacksonville, Prepaid Express, or Registered Letter.

This space for full address to which trees are to be sent, without reference to P. O. address of purchaser.

WRITE PLAINLY.

Express or R. R. Station ....

....

County ....

State ....

This space for name and P. O. address of purchaser, without reference to destination of shipment.

WRITE PLAINLY.

Name ....

Post-Office ....

County ....

State ....

Do you wish us to substitute to best of our judgement in case any varieties or sizes ordered should be exhausted? Write YES or NO. ....

Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

Extra Order Sheets furnished on application.

QUANTITY.	FULL NAME OF VARIETY.	SIZE.	PRICE.

early. Large stocks in certain varieties are sometimes entirely booked before the shipping season *opens*, and before the shipping season *closes* numerous varieties run short. By ordering early, customers secure just such sizes and varieties as they want.

Selecting Varieties suited to locality is of the first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by ourselves than by purchasers. We are always glad to aid our customers in their selections, when so desired, and will cheerfully furnish additional information in regard to particular varieties.

Estimates Furnished. Quotations will be furnished on lists submitted. We suggest the advisability of applying for estimates on large lots of assorted varieties. Such lists submitted for prices should state explicitly the number and size of each variety wanted.

Remittances. To secure safety and prompt acceptance, remittances should be made by Bank Draft on New York or Jacksonville, Express or Post-Office Money Order, Registered Letter or prepaid express.

In Writing Orders, purchasers will oblige us and facilitate prompt execution by using the order sheet to be found in this catalogue. Whether this is done or not, the following information should be given fully and in detail: Post-office address in full, including county and state. Point of destination, if different from post-office address. If post-office and shipping address are the same, state this fact. Name route by which goods should be shipped, if there is any preference, and they will be marked and billed according to instructions. State whether shipment by freight or express is desired.

CONDITIONS

Applying to all orders :

No Charge for Packing will be made on orders amounting to $2 or more. We cannot accept orders amounting to less than $2.

Applying Prices. Five, fifty and five hundred trees of one variety, at ten, hundred and thousand rates respectively, when ordered in specified quantity at one time. This rule must be applied to long lists made up of a few each of many varieties. On large orders for orchard planting, some further latitude as to number of varieties will be given upon application, when desired.

Substitution of Varieties. We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they generally wish us to substitute, to the best of our judgment, in case any varieties ordered are exhausted. We, therefore, substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

Shipping by Mail. We reserve the right to turn down all orders for shipment by mail, as we are not equipped for, and do not care to undertake a mailing business. In ordering trees or plants for shipment by mail, add fifteen per cent. to the list price on the smallest size given, to cover cost of packing and postage. We cannot guarantee trees to come up to size specified in list, as only very small specimens can be sent in this way.

Time of Shipment. Unless instructed otherwise, during the shipping season orders will be forwarded as soon after their receipt as possible, and orders booked in advance will be shipped as soon as may be after the shipping season opens.

Terms Cash with order, if for immediate shipment. On orders booked in advance, 25 per cent. down, and balance before shipment.

We Guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions.

Limit of Liability. Our liability under the above guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received.

Transportation at Purchasers' Risk. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery in good order to forwarding companies; claims for loss or damage in transit, should be made upon the latter. We will, however, start a tracer for delayed shipments if notified, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, or recovery in case of damage or loss.

Claims. Errors will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

PRICE-LIST.

Before Ordering read "Information," "Suggestions" and "Conditions," in remarks "To Customers," on pages 53 and 54.

Purchasers will oblige us by using the order sheet to be found in this Catalogue.

VARIETIES AND SIZES.	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
PEACHES—On Peach stock.—Alexander, Amelia, Angel, Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late, Cabler's Indian, Chinese Cling, Chinese Free, Climax, Columbia, Countess, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Early Beatrice, Early Cream, Early Rivers, Early Tillottson, Elberta, Fleitas, Florida Crawford, Florida Gem, Foster, General Lee, Gibbons' October, Globe, Hale's Early, Heath Cling, Henrietta, Honey, Imperial, Japan Dwarf Blood, Jessie Kerr, Lady Ingold, La Magnifique, La Reine, Lemon Cling, Maggie, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Cling, Oldmixon Free, Onderdonk, Pallas, Peen-to, Picquet's Late, Powers' September, Red Ceylon, Reeves' Mammoth, Salway, Stump the World, Thurber, Victoria, Waldo, Wheatland, Wonderful, Yum Yum.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	$0 15	$1 00	$8 00	$60 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
PEACHES—NEW VARIETIES—On Peach stock.—Colon, Ferdinand, Sangmel, Taber, Triana.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
PLUMS—On Marianna Plum stock.—Abundance (Yellow Fleshed Botan), Babcock (Botankio), Bailey, Berckmans (Sweet Botan), Burbank, Chabot, Excelsior, Golden Beauty, Kelsey, Long Fruit, Marianna, Normand, Ogon, Pissard (*Prunus Pissardii*), Satsuma, Wild Goose, Yellow Japan.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 00	8 00	60 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up	25	2 00	15 00	
PLUMS—NEW VARIETIES—On Marianna Plum stock.—Red Nagate, Willard.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
PRUNES—On Marianna Plum stock.—d'Ente, Italian, Petit d'Agen.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 60	14 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	18 00	
APPLES—On Apple stock.—Early Harvest, Early Red Margaret, Jennings' Florida, Red Astrachan, Red June.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	10 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
PEARS—On own roots.—Le Conte.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 00	7 00	50 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	9 00	65 00
1 year, extra size, 6 to 8 feet	25	2 00	12 00	90 00
2 years, branched	30	2 50	14 00	110 00
PEARS—On Le Conte, or Japan Pear stock.—Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre d'Angou, Beurre Giffard, Buffum, Clapp's Favorite, Cole's Coreless, Doyenne Boussock, Doyenne d'Ete, Duchess d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Garber, Howell, Idaho, Jefferson, Kieffer, Lawrence, Lawson, Osband's Summer, Seckel, Sheldon, Smith (Smith's Hybrid), St. Michael's Archangel, Winter Nelis.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 00	8 00	60 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
1 year, extra size, 6 to 8 feet	25	2 00	14 00	110 00
PEARS—On Le Conte, or Japan Pear stock.—Bartlett, Kieffer.				
2 years, branched, fine	30	2 50	18 00	150 00
KAKI (Japan Persimmon)—On Native Persimmon stocks.—Costata, Hachiya, Hyakume, Okame, Taber's No. 23, Taber's No. 72, Taber's No. 129, Tanenashi, Tsuru, Yeddo-ichi, Yemon, Zengi.				
1 year, 2 to 4 feet, good	25	2 00	15 00	
1 year, 4 to 5 feet, straight stem, fine	30	2 50	20 00	
2 years, 4 to 6 feet, mostly branched, fine	35	3 00	25 00	
2 years, 5 to 7 feet, branched, bearing, extra	50	4 00	35 00	
APRICOTS—On Marianna Plum stocks.—Japan, Royal, Santa Fe.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

VARIETIES AND SIZES.	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
FIGS—On own roots.—Black Ischia, Blue Genoa, Brown Turkey, Brunswick, Celestial, Green Ischia, Lemon.				
1 year, medium size, 10 to 18 inches	$0 20	$1 50	$13 00	
1 year, standard size, 18 to 30 inches	25	2 00	17 00	
1 year, extra size, 30 inches up	30	2 50	20 00	
QUINCES—On Quince stock.—Angers, Champion, Chinese.				
1 year	25	2 00	15 00	
POMEGRANATES—On own roots.—Purple-seeded.				
1 year, fine	30	2 50	20 00	
2 years, fine	40	3 50	30 00	
MULBERRIES—On Mulberry (Multicaulis) stock.—Downing, Hicks, Multicaulis (*Morus multicaulis*), Stubbs, White (*Morus alba*).				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
1 year, extra size, 6 to 9 feet	30	2 50	20 00	
LOQUATS (Japan Medlars)—From seed.				
2 years, 1 to 2 feet	30	2 50		
3 years, 2 to 4 feet	50	4 00		
OLIVES—On own roots.—Nevadillo Blanco, Picholine.				
2 years, 2 to 3 feet	60	5 00	45 00	
GRAPES—From cuttings.—Berckmans, Brighton, Champion, Concord, Cynthiana, Delaware, Diamond, Diana, Eaton, Herbemont, Ives, Jefferson, Niagara, Norton, Perkins, Salem, Surprise, Wilder, Worden.				
1 year, extra large	20	1 50	10 00	
GRAPES—From layers.—Flowers, Scuppernong, Thomas.				
1 year, extra large	15	1 00	7 00	
2 years	20	1 50	10 00	
PECANS—From selected seed.				
Turner, 1 year, 1 foot	20	1 80	15 00	
Paper-shell, 2 years, 2 to 4 feet	30	2 80	25 00	
Paper-shell, 3 years, 4 to 6 feet	50	4 50		
WALNUTS—From selected seed.—English.				
1 year, 1 foot	35	3 00	25 00	
WALNUTS—From selected seed.—California Paper-shell, Japan.				
1 year, 1 to 2 feet	60	5 00	45 00	
CHESTNUTS—From selected seed.—Japan Mammoth.				
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	40	3 50	30 00	
2 years, 3 to 5 feet	50	4 50	40 00	
ALMONDS—On Peach stock.—Princesse, Sultana.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
ORANGES—Satsuma.				
On Trifoliata stock.—3 year stocks, 2 to 3 feet	60	5 50	45 00	$400 00
3 year stocks, 3 to 4 feet	75	6 00	50 00	450 00
On Sweet Orange stock.—Stocks ¾ to 1 inch, 2 to 3 feet	50	4 50	40 00	350 00
Stocks ¾ to 1 inch, 3 to 4 feet	60	5 50	45 00	400 00
ORANGES.—Bessie, Boone's Early, Hart's Late (Tardiff), Higley's Late, Homosassa, Jaffa, King, Majorca, Maltese Oval, Mandarin (China), Nonpareil, Parson Brown, Ruby, Sanford's Sweet Seville, Tangerine, Washington Navel.				
On Trifoliata stock.—3 year stocks, 2 to 3 feet	60	5 50	45 00	400 00
3 year stocks, 3 to 4 feet	75	6 00	50 00	450 00
On Sour Orange stock.—Stocks ¾ to 1 inch, 3 to 4 feet	50	4 50	40 00	350 00
Stocks 1 to 1¼ inches, 4 to 5 feet	60	5 50	45 00	400 00
POMELOS (Grape Fruit).—Josselyn, Triumph.				
On Trifoliata stock.—3 year stocks, 2 to 3 feet	60	5 50	45 00	400 00
3 year stocks, 3 to 4 feet	75	6 00	50 00	450 00
POMELOS (Grape Fruit).—Josselyn, Seedless, Triumph.				
On Sour Orange stock.—Stocks ¾ to 1 inch, 3 to 4 feet	50	4 50	40 00	350 00
Stocks 1 to 1¼ inches, 4 to 5 feet	60	5 50	45 00	400 00
LEMONS.—Sanford's Thornless Sicily.				
On Trifoliata stocks.—3 year stocks, 2 to 3 feet	60	5 50	45 00	400 00
3 year stocks, 3 to 4 feet	75	6 50	50 00	450 00
On Sour Orange Stock.—Stocks ¾ to 1 inch, 3 to 4 feet	50	4 50	40 00	350 00
Stocks 1 to 1¼ inches, 4 to 5 feet	60	5 50	45 00	400 00
KUMQUATS—On Trifoliata stocks.—Nagami.				
3 year stocks, 1 year buds	75	6 00	50 00	

VARIETIES AND SIZES.	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
TRIFOLIATA (*Citrus trifoliata*).—Seedlings.				
1 year, well-grown	$0 15	$1 00	$3 50	$25 00
2 years, well-grown	20	1 50	5 00	40 00
OTHER CITRUS FRUITS—On Trifoliata stock.—Tahiti Limes, Blood Shaddocks, Lemon Citrons.				
3 year stocks, 1 year buds	75	6 00	50 00	
OTAHEITE and MYRTLE ORANGES—On Trifoliata stock.				
3 year stocks, 1 year buds	75	6 00	50 00	
ROSES—On own roots.—Antoine Mouton, Archduke Charles, Banksia alba, Banksia lutea, Bon Silene, Bougere, Cecile Brunner, Cheshunt Hybrid, Chromatella, Clement Messier, Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches, Cornelia Cook, Devoniensis, Douglass, Duchess de Brabant, Duke of Edinburgh, Etoile de Lyon, General Jacqueminot, Gloire de Dijon, Golden Gate, Greville, Isabella Sprunt, John Hopper, Jules Finger, Lamarque, La Reine, La Princess Vera, Louis Philippe, Louis Richard, Luciole, Mad. Bravy, Mad. Camille, Mad. de Vatry, Mad. Watteville, Mad. Elie Lambert, Mad. Joseph Schwartz, Mad. Lambard, Mad. Plantier, Mad. Welche, Magna Charta, Malmaison, Marechal Niel, Marie Van Houtte, Meteor, Mignonette, Papa Gontier, Pearl Rivers, Perfection des Blanches, Perle d'Or, Perle des Blanches, Perle des Jardins, Prince Albert, Sombreuil, Souvenir d'un Ami, Sunset, Triomphe du Luxembourg, White Bon Silene, Woodland Margaret.				
1 year, strong, open ground grown	25	2 20	20 00	
ROSES—Grafted on Manetti stock.—Bon Silene, Captain Christy, Catherine Mermet, Charles Lefebvre, Cheshunt Hybrid, Clothilde Soupert, Devoniensis, Duchesse de Brabant, Duke of Edinburg, Etoile de Lyon, Gloire Lyonnaise, James Sprunt, Jules Jurgensen, La Reine, Louis Philippe, Magna Charta, Marechal Niel, Marie Ducher, Safrano.				
1 year, large, fine plants	35	3 00	25 00	
TEXAS UMBRELLA—				
1 year, 2 to 4 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
2 years, 4 feet up	35	3 00	25 00	
GREVILLEA ROBUSTA—				
1 year, fine	50	4 50		
CAMPHOR TREE—				
1 year, fine	40	3 50		
2 years, fine	60	5 00		
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—				
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00		
3 to 5 feet	60	5 00		
AGAVE (Century Plant).—Variegated, strong plants	50	4 00		
EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA	25	2 00		

Address all orders and remittances to

G. L. TABER,
GLEN ST. MARY, FLORIDA.

Rates of Freight and Express on Trees and Plants.

We give below a table showing the rates of freight and express to a number of principal points, which will enable patrons to compute approximately the cost of carriage to all points in the Gulf states and Georgia.

Freight Rates. As a rule, the freight charge for packages weighing less than 100 lbs. is the same as for 100 lbs. When the weight exceeds 100 lbs., the same rate *per pound* is charged as for 100 lbs. The freight rates given below apply to trees and plants in boxes. When baled, the rate is a little higher, but, as the bales weigh less, the actual cost for transporting a given quantity is about the same, whether boxed or baled. To points where there is no local agent the freight must be prepaid, and remittance to cover should be made accordingly.

Express Rates. When weight exceeds 100 lbs., the rate is the same *per pound* as for 100 lbs. When the weight is less than 100 lbs., special rates apply. We give rates on 25 lbs , 50 lbs. and 100 lbs., from which rates upon other weights can be estimated.

Applying the Rates. Straight lines of stock will vary in weight as well as miscellaneous lots; therefore, no definite rule can be given for estimating weight. 100 trees of standard size, boxed, will average about 100 lbs., and 100 trees of medium size from 50 to 75 lbs. The rates given are "subject to change without notice," but are not likely to be materially changed during the present shipping season. Rates to points not given will be furnished upon application.

From GLEN ST. MARY, FLA., To	EXPRESS.			F'G'H'T
	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
FLORIDA.				
Apalachicola	$0 90	$1 00	$2 00	$0 86½
Apopka	50	70	1 00	63
Arcadia	70	1 00	1 50	1 46
Astor	60	90	1 25	59
Bartow	70	1 00	1 50	1 16
Bluff Springs				95
Brooksville	60	90	1 25	98
Callahan	40	55	65	31
Cedar Keys	50	70	1 00	56
Clermont	60	90	1 25	94
Crescent City	70	1 00	1 50	62
Dade City	50	70	1 00	62
Daytona	60	90	1 25	77
De Funiak Springs	70	1 00	1 50	1 08
De Land	60	90	1 25	6[illegible]
Drayton Island				59
Dunnellon	50	70	1 00	84
Eustis	60	90	1 25	91
Federal Point	50	70	1 00	49
Floral City	70	1 00	1 50	98
Fort White	50	70	1 00	54
Gainsville	40	55	65	43
Hampton	40	55	65	37
Hawthorn	40	55	65	43
Homosassa	50	70	1 00	90
Jacksonville	35	45	45	31
Jasper	40	55	75	60
Key West				1 23
Kissimmee	60	90	1 25	91
Lake City	35	45	45	31
Lake Helen	70	1 00	1 50	75
Leesburg	50	70	1 00	60
Live Oak	35	45	45	40
Manatee				92
Marianna	60	90	1 25	91
Monticello	50	70	1 00	56
New Branford	40	55	75	60
New Smyrna	70	1 00	1 50	77
Ocala	40	55	65	52
Orlando	50	70	1 00	65
Oviedo	50	70	1 00	66
Palatka	50	70	1 00	49
Punta Gorda	70	1 00	1 50	1 06
St. Augustine	50	70	80	54
St. Petersburg	70	1 00	1 50	1 04
Sanford	60	90	1 25	60
Tallahassee	50	70	1 00	60
Tampa	60	90	1 25	67
Tarpon Springs	70	1 00	1 50	1 04
Tavares	50	70	1 00	61
Titusville	70	1 00	1 50	77
West Palm Beach	90	1 00	2 00	1 08
GEORGIA.				
Albany	60	90	1 25	79
Americus	75	1 00	1 75	82
Bainbridge	60	90	1 25	81
Brunswick	60	90	1 25	58
Columbus	75	1 00	1 75	82
Jesup	60	90	1 25	68
Macon	70	1 00	1 50	79
Savannah	50	70	1 00	58
Thomasville	60	90	1 25	92
Tifton	60	90	1 25	77
Valdosta	50	70	1 00	69
Waycross	50	70	1 00	72
ALABAMA.				
Anniston	1 00	1 25	2 50	87
Birmingham	1 00	1 25	2 25	87
Brewton	1 00	1 25	2 25	1 02
Eufaula	75	1 00	1 75	82
Flomaton	90	1 00	2 90	98
Gordon	70	1 00	1 00	82
ALABAMA—continued.				
Greenville	$1 00	$1 25	$2 25	$1 09
Jackson	1 00	1 25	2 50	. .
Luverne	1 00	1 25	2 25	99
Mobile	1 00	1 25	2 25	78
Montgomery	90	1 00	2 00	82
Opelika	90	1 00	2 00	1 06
Ozark	90	1 00	2 00	1 02
Repton	90	1 00	2 00	1 07
Selma	1 00	1 25	2 25	82
Tuskegee	1 00	1 25	2 25	. . .
Wetumpka	1 00	1 25	2 25	. . .
MISSISSIPPI.				
Bay St. Louis	1 00	1 25	2 25	1 00
Biloxi	1 00	1 25	2 25	1 00
Brookhaven	1 25	1 75	3 05	1 25
Harriston	1 25	1 75	3 25	1 27
Hattiesburg	1 10	1 50	3 00	1 30
Jackson	1 10	1 50	3 00	1 38
Meridian	1 10	1 50	2 75	1 02
Newton	1 10	1 50	3 00	. . .
Ocean Springs	1 00	1 25	2 25	1 00
Pass Christian	1 00	1 25	2 25	1 00
Starkville	1 10	1 50	3 00	. .
LOUISIANA.				
Alexandria	1 25	1 75	3 15	1 38
Amity City	1 10	1 50	2 85	. .
Baton Rouge	1 10	1 50	3 00	1 08
Bayou Sara	1 25	1 75	3 05	1 33
Cameron	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Clinton	1 25	1 75	3 05	1 33
Covington	1 10	1 50	2 75	. .
Cypremort	1 25	1 75	3 25	1 23
Houma	1 10	1 50	2 85	1 17
Lake Charles	1 25	1 75	3 45	1 28
Mermenton	1 25	1 75	3 25	1 25
Natchitoches	1 50	2 25	4 05	. .
New Iberia	1 25	1 75	3 25	1 08
New Orleans	1 00	1 25	2 25	88
Opelousas	1 50	2 50	4 85	1 28
Shreveport	1 25	1 75	3 25	1 28
TEXAS.				
Abilene	1 50	2 25	4 05	1 75
Alvin	1 50	2 25	4 25	1 38
Austin	1 50	2 50	4 65	1 75
Ballinger	1 85	3 00	5 65	1 86
Bastrop	1 50	2 50	4 85	1 75
Beaumont	1 30	2 00	3 85	1 38
Beeville	1 50	2 50	4 85	1 75
Brownsville	1 85	3 00	5 45	1 60
Colorado	1 85	3 00	5 65	2 07
Comanche	1 85	3 00	5 65	1 75
Corsicana	1 50	2 50	4 65	1 75
Cuero	1 50	2 50	4 85	1 75
Dallas	1 50	2 50	4 65	1 75
Del Rio	1 85	3 00	5 65	2 07
El Paso	2 25	4 00	7 05	1 93
Galveston	1 30	2 00	3 85	1 38
Hemstead	1 50	2 25	4 45	1 31
Houston	1 25	1 75	3 25	1 38
Lampasas	1 85	3 00	5 05	1 75
Laredo	2 00	3 50	6 05	1 93
Longview	1 50	2 25	4 25	1 75
Navasota	1 50	2 25	4 45	1 75
Port Lavaca	1 50	2 50	4 85	1 28
Rockport	1 85	3 00	5 25	2 08
Rosenberg	1 50	2 25	4 45	1 75
San Antonio	1 85	3 00	5 05	1 75
Temple	1 50	2 50	4 85	1 75
Tyler	1 50	2 50	4 65	1 75
Victoria	1 50	2 50	4 65	1 28
Waco	1 50	2 50	4 65	1 75
Wallis	1 50	2 25	4 25	1 75
Wharton	1 50	2 25	4 45	1 28

GLEN ST. MARY . .
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Peaches, Pears, Plums,
Citrus Fruits . . . .

Satsuma on . .
Trifoliata. . . .

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. . . Florida, Texas and Lower South

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MANAGER ADVERTISING AND
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G. L. TABER, Proprietor,
GLEN ST. MARY, FLA.

(OVER.)

Peaches, Pears, Plums, Japan Persimmons, Figs, Grapes, Apricots, Olives, Mulberries, Pomegranates, Japan Chestnuts, Pecans, Walnuts, etc.

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On both Orange and Trifoliata Stocks. . . .

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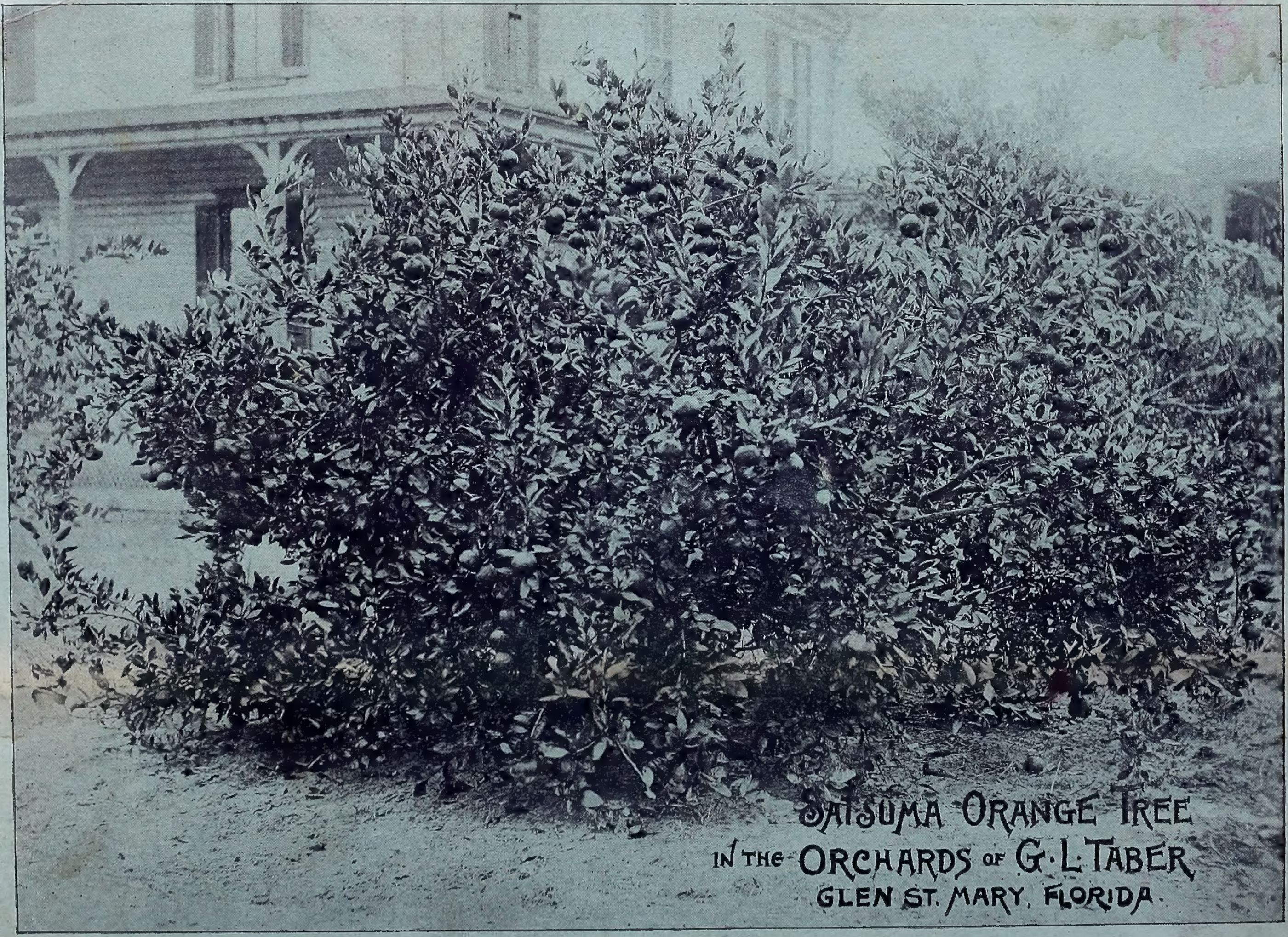

SATSUMA ORANGE TREE
IN THE ORCHARDS OF G. L. TABER
GLEN ST. MARY, FLORIDA.

THIS TREE IS 10 YEARS OLD; IT IS 9 FEET HIGH, WITH 18 FEET SPREAD OF BRANCHES. IT BORE 4½ (BUSHEL) BOXES IN 1893.